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Chapter Seven: Middle East and North Africa

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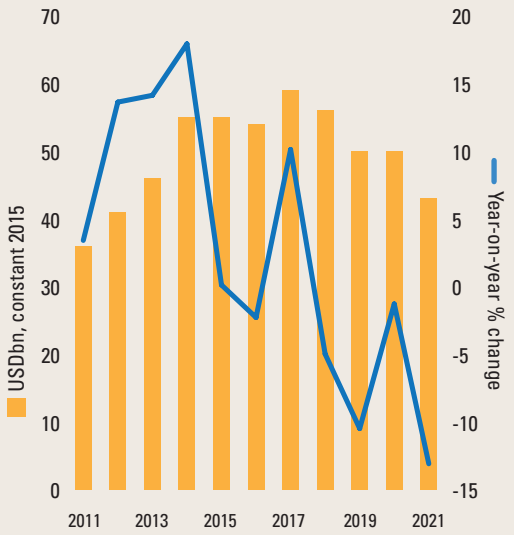
Chapter Seven

Middle East and North Africa

- Regional defence spending declined in real terms for the fourth consecutive year. While spending is the same as in 2017, in nominal terms, inflation rates averaging 6.9% annually mean that real-terms reductions have been sizeable, with cuts averaging 3.6% annually in the four years to 2021.
- The US Global Posture Review was expected to set out Washington's thinking on its future dispositions in the region, though little change was announced on release and the review called for further study of regional requirements.
- In July 2021, the US announced that its combat mission in Iraq would come to a close by the end of the year, though some US forces would continue to operate in an advisory role. NATO had earlier announced that it was expanding its NATO Mission Iraq.
- The Abraham Accords normalised relations between Israel, Bahrain and the UAE, presaged increased security and defence cooperation and appeared to unlock important arms deals. In January, letters of agreement were signed concerning a proposed UAE purchase of F-35A *Lightning* II combat aircraft. There have been bilateral meetings between defence officials and, in November, a small maritime-security exercise in the Red Sea involving the US and the three states.
- There is growing defence cooperation with extra-regional states. Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE increased diplomatic coordination and took part in the *Iniochos* air exercise in April. In late year France secured a major sale of 80 *Rafale* combat aircraft to the UAE. Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia have also sent combat aircraft to Greece to take part in exercises.
- Egypt's naval capabilities are growing. In 2021 a new naval base was opened at Ras Gargoub, while a fourth Type-209/1400 submarine and a second FREMM frigate (built by Italy's Fincantieri) was commissioned. In October it was announced that Egypt would buy the UK's two decommissioned *Fort Rosalie*-class logistics ships.

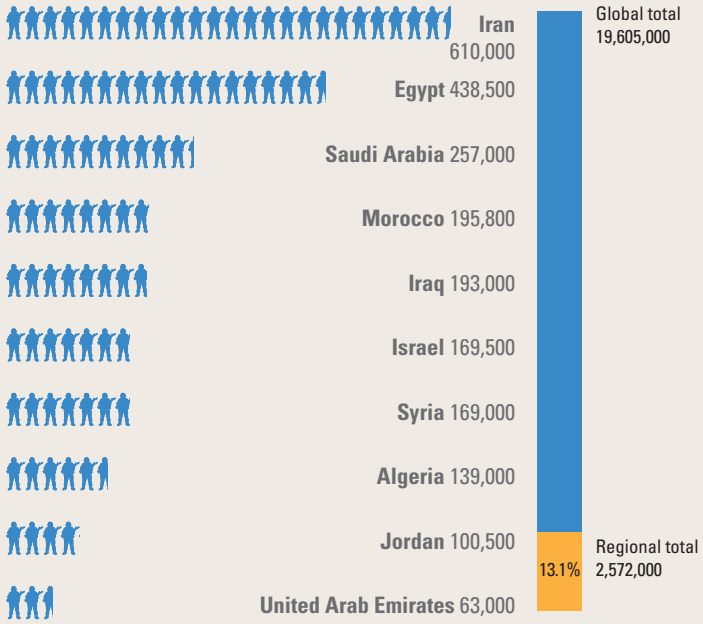
Saudi Arabia, real-terms defence budget trend, 2011–21 (USDbn, constant 2015)*



Note: Defence budget only – excludes security expenditure

Active military personnel – top 10

(25,000 per unit)



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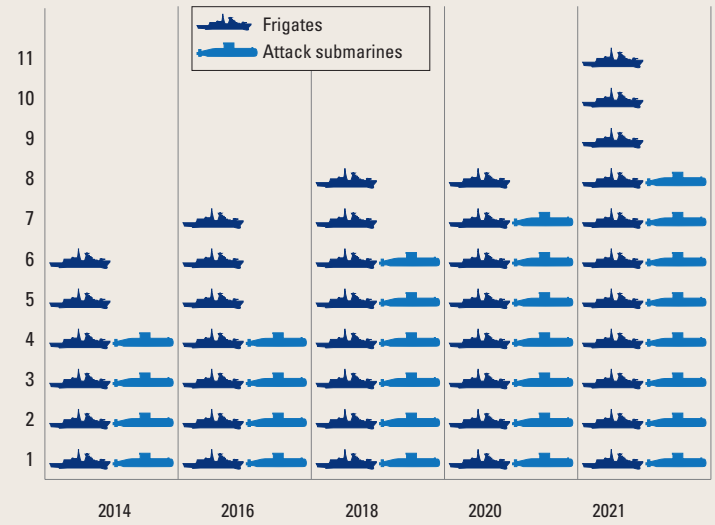
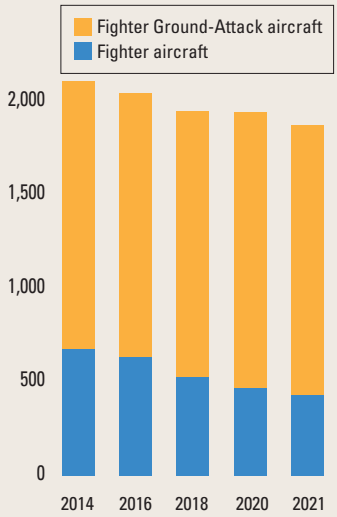
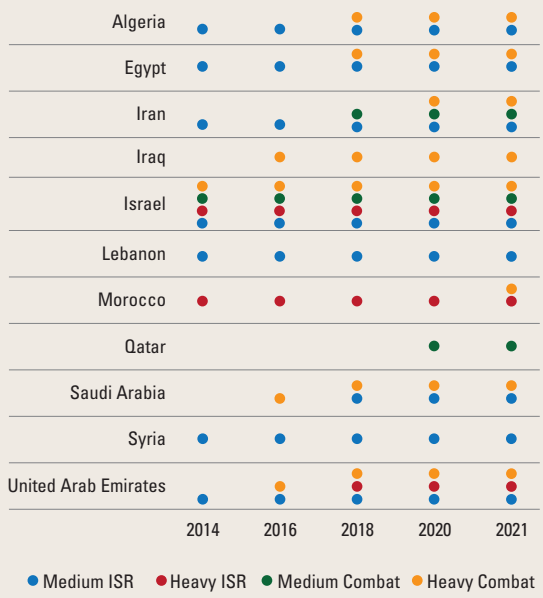
Egypt's growing naval capabilities



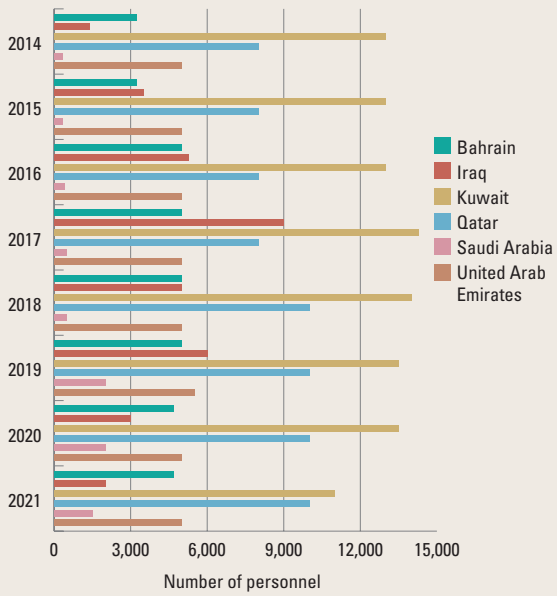
Middle East and North Africa: Fighter/Fighter Ground-Attack aircraft



Heavy and Medium Combat-UAVs and ISR UAVs



US deployments to Gulf countries: 2014–21



Middle East and North Africa

Tentative de-escalation took place on many fronts in the Middle East throughout 2021. After years of military engagement and regional brinkmanship, a combination of battlefield fatigue, geopolitical stalemate, the cost of the coronavirus pandemic and a new United States administration intent on reshaping the nature of its military involvement in the Middle East had a noticeable impact on the calculations and behaviour of regional and local powers. However, it was uncertain whether this reduction in violence and tension was sustainable, or whether it could lead to local and regional settlements. The US decision on its future involvement, however, will prove consequential for regional military postures. Between 2020 and 2021, Washington removed one THAAD and four *Patriot* missile-defence batteries from Saudi Arabia and in July 2021 announced that the US combat mission in Iraq would come to a close by the end of the year (though some US forces would continue to operate in an advisory role; NATO had earlier announced that it was expanding its NATO Mission Iraq). The Biden administration's Interim National Security Strategic Guidance – issued in March 2021 – said that the US will not engage in 'forever wars' and that it would, in the Middle East, 'right-size our military presence to the level required to disrupt international terrorist networks, deter Iranian aggression, and protect other vital U.S. interests'. The US Global Posture Review was released in late November 2021, but little detail was made public; the Pentagon was required to conduct 'additional analysis' on the future US regional posture.

The wars in Syria, Libya and Yemen

Nonetheless, conflict persisted across the broader region. Levels of violence in Yemen remained high during 2021. Soon after taking office, the Biden administration suspended all conflict-related military assistance and arms sales to Saudi Arabia and indicated that it would seek a negotiated end to the conflict. According to analysts, Riyadh itself had been keen to reduce its military involvement after failing to achieve its main goals but was unsure how to do so. Sensing this, during the year the Houthi rebel movement sought to capture the oil-rich and strategically important city of Marib in central Yemen, the loss of which would be a significant blow to the anti-Houthi front. The vast majority of Saudi air operations took place around Marib in support of the loyalist forces defending it. Reports indicated that Houthi casualties were high, but nonetheless Houthi forces continued attacking in strength, leading some observers to consider that the rebel group may be seeking an outright victory instead of a settlement.

In parallel, the Houthis demonstrated increased missile and uninhabited aerial vehicle (UAV) capabilities, conducting dozens of attacks against military and civilian targets on Saudi territory. The deployment of these capabilities showed continuous Iranian material inflows and support, as documented by United Nations and Western reports. The possibility that an attack could cause significant damage and loss of life and escalate into a regional conflict loomed over regional politics, prompting Saudi Arabia to seek upgrades to its air defences and to enter talks with Tehran.

Fighting persisted in Syria but there was no significant change along the key front-lines following intense fighting in late 2019 and early 2020. Russian and Turkish reluctance to engage in direct fighting ensured that regular clashes along the front-lines in Idlib did not escalate, though in some places this picture began to change towards the end of 2021. Regime forces generally focused on consolidating power in former rebel-held areas and on harassing villages in Idlib through artillery and rocket fire.

Southern Syria was also the scene of regime pressure. In areas nominally under its control since 2018, but where rebel forces had been given some autonomy under Russian supervision, Iranian expansion and regime brutality stirred tensions during summer 2021, culminating in sieges of towns and the expulsion of fighters and citizens supporting the rebellion. In Deraa, Russia deployed its own forces in early September as part of a plan to halt a government offensive and try to persuade rebel fighters to relocate to the north. An uneasy relationship continued in northeastern Syria between US-supported Kurdish forces, Russian- and Iranian-backed regime units and Turkish forces backed by Syrian proxies. The Islamic

State (also known as ISIS or ISIL) jihadi organisation remained subdued, conducting insurgent operations across eastern and central Syria.

A lack of resources meant that the Syrian Arab Army was still understaffed and underequipped, with reports of low morale. Military reform proceeded slowly and inconclusively, impeded by limited resources, the proliferation of militias, competition among security services and divergence between Iran and Russia. Moscow sought to promote leadership changes in the general staff and to empower loyal units, including the 5th Corps, which includes some former rebels, but its attempts were often countered by factions supported by Iran, most notably the Republican Guard and the 4th Division. There were similar divisions in the intelligence services: Military Intelligence, aligned with Russia, and Air Force Intelligence, backed by Iran, competed for influence, notably in southern Syria and around Damascus.

Foreign forces remained militarily active, though at a significantly lower tempo. US troops, numbering fewer than 1,000, focused on defeating ISIS, while Russia, which still maintained several thousand troops and advanced weapons systems, conducted operations in support of the Syrian regime. The Turkish Armed Forces relied on proxy forces to control territory in northern Syria but refrained from launching major operations against the Kurdish militia, which managed to consolidate its authority in eastern Syria. Israel and Iran were locked in a confrontation in which Israel conducted regular aerial attacks at night against the latter's forces and weapons shipments.

In Libya, a military stalemate emerged after eastern warlord Khalifa Haftar's campaign to seize the capital, supported by Russia, Egypt and the United Arab Emirates (UAE), was beaten back in 2020 by his Tripoli-based, Turkey-backed rivals. This led to a UN-mediated, Western-supported political process that reduced violence considerably across the country throughout 2021. An internal agreement stipulated the departure of all foreign forces, but Libya remained an arena for competition. The deployment of advanced weapons systems that was observed in 2019 and 2020 mostly stopped, but Turkish and Russian forces maintained a presence in the country, while reports persist of the presence of mercenaries and personnel from private military companies. Another objective was security-sector reform and the integration of militias into a national force, but there was little movement on this, highlighting continuing mistrust among warring factions. Much hinged on elections scheduled for December 2021, though the possibility that political brinkmanship and breakdown would lead to renewed fighting remained high.

Regional competition drives defence diplomacy and procurement

Regional states demonstrated more involvement out of area, with growing defence cooperation with external states, including participation in military exercises. The Eastern Mediterranean is a particular area of focus, having gained renewed strategic importance as Turkey competes against an informal and powerful grouping comprising Cyprus, Egypt, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE. Rooted in historical conflicts and territorial claims, this rivalry acquired a geopolitical boost due to the wars in Syria and Libya, the emergence of Russian military power in the arena and important gas and oil finds in the region.

Throughout 2020 and 2021, Turkey made maritime claims as part of its 'blue homeland' vision, an expansionist definition of its maritime domain that includes waters under Cypriot and Greek control. To sustain these claims, Turkey reached an agreement with the Libyan government and dispatched exploration and military vessels in contested areas. This led to several incidents, including a disagreement between France and Turkey over suspected shipments of weapons to Libya and other incidents with a NATO naval mission. In response, Cyprus, France, Greece, Israel and the UAE increased diplomatic coordination and took part in the *Iniochos* air exercise in April. (Meanwhile, France and Greece agreed a strategic defence partnership that includes the purchase of naval vessels.) Both the UAE and Saudi Arabia have also dispatched combat aircraft to Greece to take part in exercises, while Greece sent a *Patriot* air-defence battery to Saudi Arabia for installation-protection duties.

Russia was another power demonstrating its regional military reach, as it continued to consolidate its presence in Syria. In May, Moscow deployed nuclear-capable Tu-22M3 *Backfire* C bomber aircraft at its Hmeimim air base, though the visit – and the maritime strike exercises the aircraft were reported as undertaking – could also have been timed to match the transit through the Eastern Mediterranean of the UK's Carrier Strike Group.

The Abraham Accords, which normalised relations between Israel, Bahrain and the UAE,

presaged increased security and defence cooperation and appeared to unlock important arms deals. The most significant was the signing in January of letters of agreement concerning a proposed UAE purchase of F-35A *Lightning* II combat aircraft, MQ-9B *Sky Guardian* UAVs and advanced missiles from the US, a deal with a potential value of USD23.27 billion. Despite some opposition in the US Congress, both the Trump and Biden administrations endorsed this sale perhaps in part to reward the UAE for its opening to Israel and in part to solidify their relations. Even then, questions were raised about whether the provision of such weaponry would erode the US commitment to maintain Israel's Qualitative Military Edge. Other critics worried that the UAE's growing relations with Russia and especially China would expose sensitive US technology to its geopolitical rivals and there were reports that the US was asking the UAE to remove Huawei equipment in advance of any sale. Nonetheless, the UAE and Saudi Arabia remained interested in deepening defence relations with both: there have been reports of contacts between Russia and the UAE concerning an unnamed combat-aircraft project, while both countries have previously purchased Chinese systems, including missiles and UAVs (Saudi Arabia's rocket force is principally based around Chinese systems).

Air power remains a procurement focus in, for instance, the Arabian Peninsula, Egypt and Morocco, notably combat aircraft and rotary-wing modernisation. Examples include the significant order for 80 *Rafale* combat aircraft from France announced by the UAE in December, with an estimated value of around USD19bn, the order by the UAE for 10 AH-64E *Apache* attack helicopters and an upgrade package for 26 more, and Morocco's Foreign Military Sales (FMS) contract for 24 AH-64E *Apache*s in 2020. Interest in boosting regional maritime-security capacities is also growing. In September 2021, Bahrain agreed to partner with US Naval Forces Central Command (NAVCENT) to accelerate the integration of new unmanned systems into regional maritime operations. Between 2018 and 2020, Saudi Arabia placed orders for five *Avante* 2200 frigates from Spain, 39 HSI-32 patrol craft from France and four Multi-Mission Surface Combatant frigates from the US. In 2019, the UAE signed a deal for two *Gowind* 2500 frigates from France while the German Bundestag approved the sale of three

Lebanon

Lebanon's deteriorating economic situation and political paralysis have placed considerable pressure on an already strained Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF).

With the government increasingly deprived of resources and legitimacy and facing street protests, road closures, attacks on state infrastructure and symbols, and inter-partisan scuffles, it has increasingly relied on the LAF for a variety of internal-security missions. Internal tasks like these have always been a prime role for the LAF, and the force has intervened across the country to defuse tensions and tackle local armed groups (including Islamist, Palestinian and criminal groups). Small units were dispatched across the country to defuse tensions and secure banks, bakeries and gas stations, and to deliver aid and identify traffickers. The latter task assumed greater urgency after 2020, with growing public pressure to reduce the approximately 30% of Lebanon's subsidised gasoline that was being smuggled to Syria.

The economic crisis in Lebanon began in earnest in 2019 and the country's debt levels reached 174% of GDP by the end of 2020. A liquidity crisis ensued when banks, having placed client deposits into the Central Bank (which in turn loaned it to an insolvent state), severely limited access to deposits. The IMF estimates that real GDP contracted by 7.28% in 2019 and 25.0% in 2020 as economic problems were compounded by lack of economic reform, donor fatigue and the significant financial costs of the port explosion in Beirut on 4 August 2020. Debt repayments, suspended in 2020, had grown to account for one-third of Lebanon's annual budget, creating pressure on other areas of spending. The defence budget was significantly affected as a result, with knock-on effects in terms of reduced equipment investment and operational spending, lower readiness and lower morale. The defence budget was an estimated LBP2897bn (USD0.62bn) in 2020 with no details available for 2021 at the time of writing. In real terms, the 2020 budget was 37.9% lower than 2019 levels. Paid in Lebanese pounds, salaries for all public employees, including members of the military and security forces, have suffered as the currency has lost more than 90% of its value against the dollar since 2019. Rations, benefits and pensions are all reported to have been reduced. Fears were expressed that soldiers might seek additional employment or take leave to take on other jobs. In response, some politicians proposed augmenting military pay, but the proposal was shelved after an outcry over perceived unfairness, as well as inflationary risks.

In March 2021, LAF Commander General Joseph Aoun gave an unprecedented public speech to an audience of

MEKO A200 frigates to Egypt. (At least one of the frigates and 18 of the HSI-32 patrol craft will be built in Egypt and Saudi Arabia respectively.) Egypt's naval capabilities continue to grow. In 2021 it inaugurated a new naval base at Ras Gargoub close to the Libyan border, commissioned its fourth Type-209/1400 submarine, commissioned the second FREMM frigate built by Italy's Fincantieri while in October it was announced that Egypt would buy the UK's two decommissioned *Fort Rosalie*-class logistics ships.

Iran showed no sign of rushing to sign arms deals, despite the expiry in October 2020 of a UN arms embargo that prevented it from importing modern weapons systems. This reflected cautious decision-making and a parlous financial situation in Tehran as well as lingering concerns in Moscow and Beijing about Iran's behaviour. Tehran may in time look to modernise its air force, acquire missile systems and deploy modern armour. Iran's prowess in deploying missiles and UAVs, its reliance on asymmetric capabilities and its maritime harassment have provided Tehran with adequate defence. The maritime harassment has persisted, with attacks on commercial vessels evident since 2019, and has been seen as part of a confrontation between Iran and Israel. Targets have included Iranian tankers carrying oil destined for Syria, an Iranian ship off the coast of Yemen that was a base for the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps, and merchant ships belonging to or linked to Israelis. At the end of July, the attack on the MV *Mercer Street*, a ship managed by a UK company owned by an Israeli, was an escalation, carried out using a UAV apparently originating from Iran. An embargo on the import of missile technology remained in place, though Iran has developed indigenous research-and-development (R&D) and production capabilities that limit the effect of this restriction.

Tehran has developed several land-attack cruise missiles (LACMs), including the system known in the Houthi inventory as the *Quds*-1 and *Quds*-2. The first version is a 700 kilometre-range ground-launched system, with the second possibly providing around a 30% range extension. The *Quds* has not been seen in Iranian service but is likely to be deployed. Furthermore, a variant of the *Meshkat*, *Soumar*, *Hoveizeh* development line of larger ground-launched LACMs may be being introduced into service. Iran remains the only regional state known to operate

officers in which he described the dire state of the LAF. Putting the responsibility on the political class, he asked 'What do you plan to do? We have warned more than once of the danger of the situation.' He also warned that the LAF could soon no longer be able to fulfil all its missions.

Fearing that the LAF would weaken and potentially lose cohesion, external funders, notably the US, the UK, France and key Arab states, began to adjust their support, prioritising food donations, medical assistance, fuel, equipment and spare parts. For instance, in July Qatar pledged to provide 70 tonnes of food per month, while France and Italy also pledged food support. Such support often came as part of a broader UN-coordinated assistance plan. Aoun defended international assistance against domestic criticism of foreign interference, stressing that 'were it not for such assistance, the situation would have been far worse'. Washington was keen to highlight its ongoing cooperation and trust in the LAF by holding joint exercises and increasing its annual support to USD120m. It also donated three refurbished *Huey* helicopters and six MD530F+ helicopters. China made its first large-scale donation in 2021, of some 100 trucks and light vehicles.

Counter-terrorism and border security continued to be the primary interests of Western partner states. Additionally, supporting the LAF is increasingly seen as important in tackling migration and refugee flows from Lebanon into Cyprus and the European Union. Such support continued despite US congressional criticism of the LAF for its inability to restrain Hizbullah.

At an international conference convened by France in June 2021 to coordinate foreign aid and raise funds to support the LAF, Aoun reiterated his alarming assessment, saying: 'The situation is critical. If unmitigated, the economic and financial crisis will inevitably lead to the collapse of all state institutions including the LAF.'

According to press and civil-society reports, there has been some erosion of the LAF's image, with the force increasingly blamed for defending a political class deemed corrupt and inept by the reformist movement, and for using harsh tactics and military courts against protesters and critics. Its long-standing inability to restrain Hizbullah has angered local parties and damaged state sovereignty. The investigation into the August 2020 port explosion in Beirut was seen as highlighting a deficient response on the part of the upper echelon of the armed and security forces. A former LAF commander, as well as former and serving security chiefs, were called for questioning by the investigative judge but benefited from political protection and in some cases legal immunity.

ground-launched LACMs. Elsewhere, the trend has been to acquire air-launched systems most often as part of combat-aircraft procurement, with the European *SCALP* EG/*Storm Shadow* bought by several Gulf states.

DEFENCE ECONOMICS

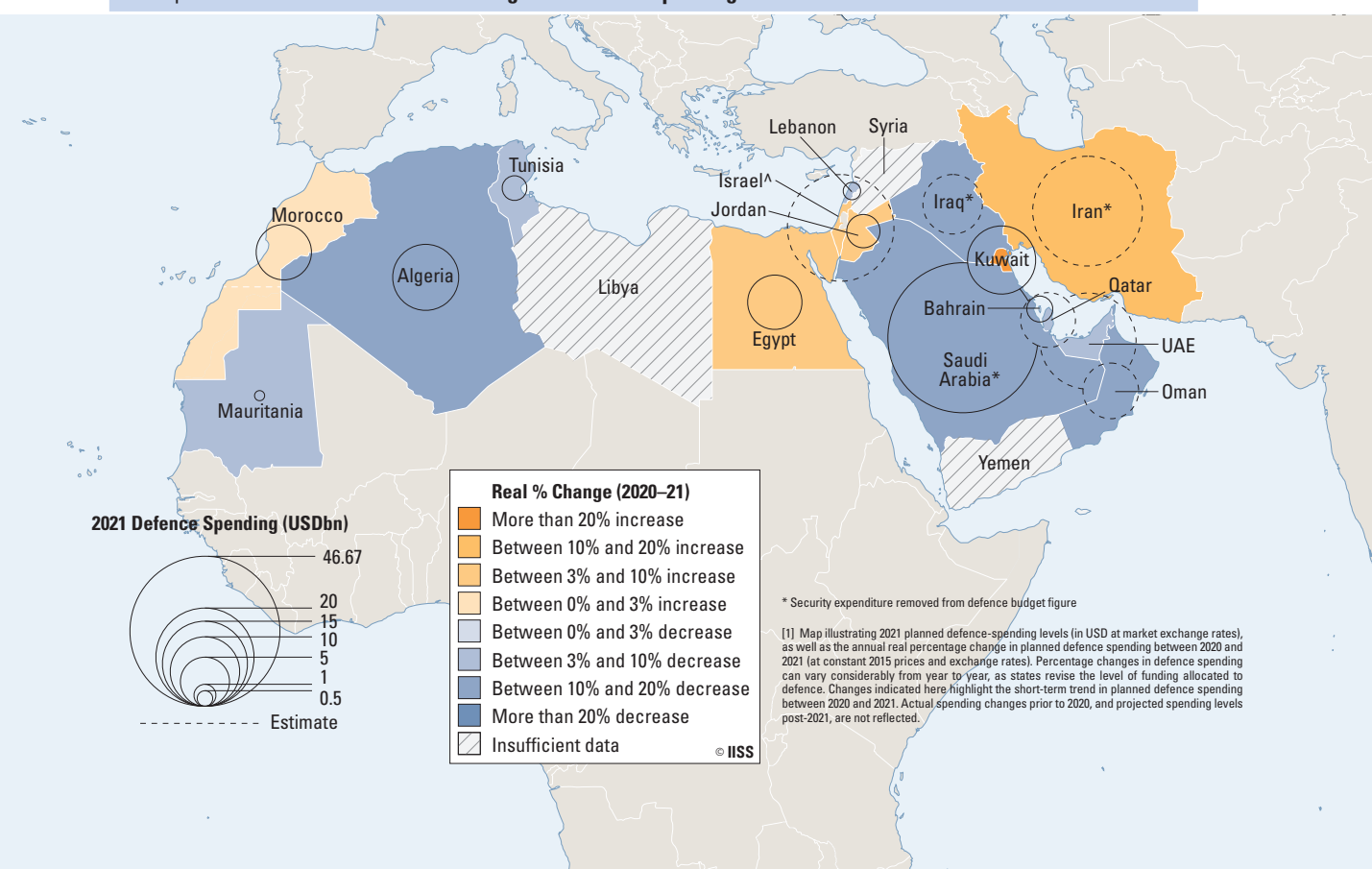
Macroeconomics

The 2014–16 collapse in oil prices, and low prices since then, meant that fiscal conditions were already constrained in the region when the economic impact of the coronavirus pandemic became apparent in 2020. Regional real GDP contracted by 3.8% in 2020 and the World Bank estimated that cumulative GDP losses by the end of 2021 will have reached USD227 billion. However, the regional rate masks important national variations. For instance, in 2020, countries like Iraq, Lebanon and Libya experienced double-digit reductions in real GDP, and most oil exporters in the Gulf faced contractions of 5–8%. Israel's, Jordan's and Qatar's real GDP reductions were much milder (2–3%) while Egypt, a net importer of oil, experienced real GDP growth of 3.8% in 2020. Iran's economy also grew in 2020 as the loss in output from the pandemic was less pronounced than in other countries because the economy had already contracted by 6.0% in both 2018 and 2019.

There has been a modest recovery, but with regional real GDP growth reaching just 2.2% in 2021, it will take until at least 2022 for the region to return to pre-pandemic (i.e., 2019) levels of output, with this taking even longer for some countries. Like the economic impact of the pandemic, the economic outlook varies depending on the COVID-19 infection rates, vaccine programmes, fiscal profiles and economic fundamentals of each country, and not least on their exposure to commodities, tourism and contact-intensive sectors such as hospitality.

Countries that implemented widespread vaccination programmes relatively quickly (the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) states, Morocco and Israel) performed better in 2021, while Algeria, Lebanon and Tunisia, whose vaccine roll-outs were slower because of financial constraints or supply issues, will struggle to return to pre-pandemic levels

▼ Map 5 **Middle East and North Africa: regional defence spending**[1]


Lebanon
Syria
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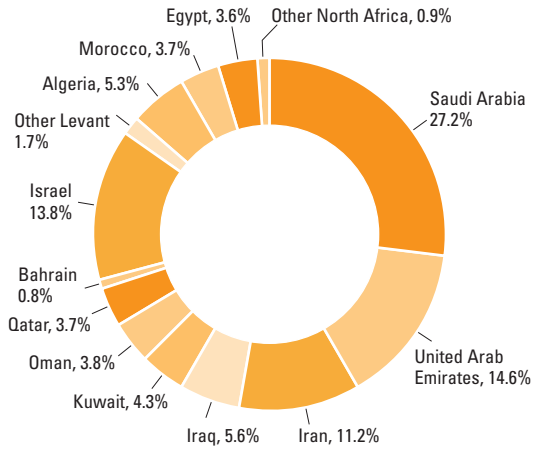
Real % Change (2020–21)
More than 20% increase
Between 10% and 20% increase
Between 3% and 10% increase
Between 0% and 3% increase
Between 0% and 3% decrease
Between 3% and 10% decrease
Between 10% and 20% decrease
More than 20% decrease
Insufficient data
© IISS
2021 Defence Spending (USDbn)
46.67
20
15
10
5
1
0.5
Estimate
* Security expenditure removed from defence budget figure
[1] Map illustrating 2021 planned defence-spending levels (in USD at market exchange rates), as well as the annual real percentage change in planned defence spending between 2020 and 2021 (at constant 2015 prices and exchange rates). Percentage changes in defence spending can vary considerably from year to year, as states revise the level of funding allocated to defence. Changes indicated here highlight the short-term trend in planned defence spending between 2020 and 2021. Actual spending changes prior to 2020, and projected spending levels post-2021, are not reflected.



Note: Analysis excludes Libya, Palestinian Authority, Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen. © IISS

▲ Figure 21 **Middle East and North Africa: defence spending by country and sub-region, 2021**

of output, in real terms, before 2023. Moreover, political instability and conflict in Libya, Syria and Yemen is stalling vaccine roll-out programmes and compounding the economic challenges brought by the pandemic. There are, however, signs that some regional players, including Morocco and the UAE, are acting to improve the vaccine roll-out in countries that are further behind.

On a per capita basis, GDP levels are estimated to have declined by 5.3% in 2020 with growth of just 0.6% in 2021, which will exacerbate regional inequality. The World Bank has indicated that the economic impact of the pandemic may increase the number of people in the region living in poverty to 192 million, up from 176m in 2019.

Unprecedented levels of fiscal support were implemented to mitigate the financial impact of the pandemic, but while this has alleviated some of the impact on economic growth, it has come at a cost to fiscal balance sheets. Fiscal deficits extended significantly in countries like Bahrain, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Even though Qatar maintained a fiscal surplus in 2020, this fell considerably from 4.9% to 1.3% of GDP. The recovery in the oil price has eased some of the pressure on government finances, particularly in GCC states. The price of Brent Crude fell to USD18 a barrel in April 2020 and stabilised at USD65–75 a barrel in the second half of 2021. The US Energy Information Administration projects that the oil price will average USD72 a barrel over 2021 and be maintained at this level in 2022, a level sufficient to balance the budgets of several countries in the region.

Meanwhile, government debt levels rose from an average of 64.2% of GDP in 2019 to 73.8% in 2020. While most countries in the region will manage to reduce deficit and debt levels over time, the IMF predicts that Algeria's debt levels will continue to increase as a percentage of GDP until at least 2026 as the deficit is projected to persist at levels above 6% of GDP in the short term.

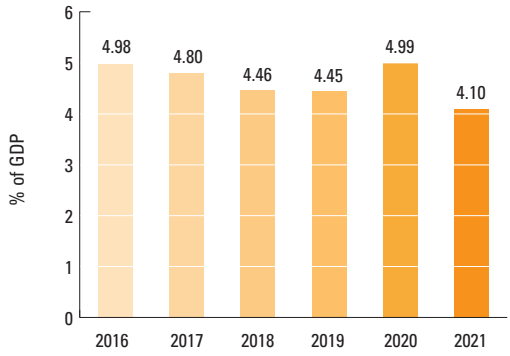
Defence economics

These economic challenges will influence the trajectory of regional defence budgets, as will uncertainty over the pace of economic recovery. Fiscal pressures and the potential for a shift in public-spending priorities towards social and healthcare sectors, where the pandemic highlighted vulnerabilities, create challenges for defence-spending growth.

Regional defence spending, already under pressure before the pandemic, declined in real terms for the fourth consecutive year in 2021. In nominal terms, regional spending has been relatively stable since 2017, hovering around USD170bn – including Foreign Military Financing allocations from the US. However, with rates of inflation averaging 6.9% annually (and in some countries exceeding 30%), real-terms reductions are sizeable, with cuts averaging 3.6% annually in the four years to 2021.

Despite a gradual recovery in oil prices in 2021, constraints on government spending remained in place, with defence spending again coming under pressure in several countries. In Saudi Arabia, the defence budget was cut in 2021 for a fourth successive year. The 2021 defence budget is 21.9% lower than the 2017 allocation in nominal terms. In real terms, spending (in constant 2015 US dollars) has fallen from USD59.0bn four years ago to USD43.0bn in 2021 – a 27.1% real reduction. Furthermore, the Saudi Ministry of Finance's 2022 pre-budget statement, released in September 2021, outlined plans to further reduce overall state spending in the next three years, suggesting that there will be little respite from the challenging budgetary environment in the medium term. Fiscal restrictions may ease if the oil price stabilises in 2022 at a level closer to that needed to balance the budget – indeed Saudi Arabia's fiscal breakeven oil price has fallen from USD89 a barrel in 2018 to USD76 a barrel in 2021 according to the IMF.

In Oman, constraints on spending remained firmly in place as the country attempted to bring its



▲ Figure 22 **Middle East and North Africa: defence spending** as % of GDP (average)

large budget deficit under control. State spending on defence declined by a further 14.1% in 2021 and is now some 23.8% below its 2015 peak in nominal terms. Nevertheless, with the IMF announcing in October that it expected Muscat's fiscal balance to improve from -18.7% of GDP in 2020 to just -2.6% in 2021, and to move into surplus the following year, the worst of the country's recent fiscal challenges may now be over.

Unlike its neighbours, Kuwait increased the Ministry of Defence budget by 37.0% in real terms in 2021, with spending reaching USD9.63bn compared to USD6.82bn in 2020. The reason for the uplift remains unclear, though it may be linked to initial deliveries of the 28 Eurofighter *Typhoon* combat aircraft that were contracted in April 2016. Deliveries were due to take place between 2020 and 2023 but were delayed by the pandemic. The group of Kuwaiti *Typhoon* pilots began their Operational Conversion Unit training course with the Italian Air Force in January 2020. Despite a sizeable fiscal deficit, which extended to 8.3% of GDP in 2020, Kuwait entered the pandemic with relatively low levels of government debt (11.6% of GDP compared to the GCC average of 64.2% in 2019) and so has more headroom with which to increase borrowing in the short term. Furthermore, potential orders including for AH-64E *Apache* attack helicopters from the US may make it harder to reduce defence spending.

Meanwhile defence budgets of the oil-importing countries in North Africa continued their upward trajectory. Egypt's defence budget has shown consistent growth in real terms in recent years, averaging 4.6% annually since 2019 as the country continues to fund naval- and air-modernisation programmes. Budget increases in Tunisia have been sufficient to counter inflation rates in excess of 6%, with the 2020 and 2021 budget remaining steady at USD1.2bn.

Moroccan spending also continued to strengthen, with a 2.5% real increase in 2021 following the significant 20.9% jump in 2020. The uplift comes amid continuing tensions with Algeria and the country funds an ambitious procurement programme that included 24 Boeing AH-64E *Apache Guardian* attack helicopters and a new ground-based air defence system. Morocco's defence budget came to USD6.35bn in 2021, comparable to levels in Oman and Qatar but still some way behind Algeria's budget of USD9.04bn. Algeria's defence budget, meanwhile, has stagnated in recent years as the oil price faltered.

Defence industry

Domestic production capabilities and ambitions vary across the region. Israel's defence industry is well established, with capabilities shaped by the country's strategic concerns and close partnership with the US. These include light weapons, missile-detection systems and the uninhabited-systems field, from development to manufacture. Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE have all embarked on development programmes aimed at bolstering indigenous industry and strategic autonomy while countries with smaller budgets are almost entirely reliant on imports to fulfil capability requirements.

Saudi Arabia's Vision 2030 development plan, released in 2016, set a target to increase the proportion of defence procurement sourced domestically from 2% of the total to 50% by the end of the period. Progress on this localisation effort is evident including in relation to armoured vehicles and munitions. The General Authority for Military Industries (GAMI), established in 2017 to facilitate the goals of Vision 2030, stated in August 2021 that the localisation rate had increased to 8% when it launched the Military Industry Marketplace (MIM), intended to increase the visibility of procurement contracts open to the domestic supply chain.

The UAE has moved to consolidate defence-industrial enterprises in recent years, culminating in the formation of EDGE in November 2019, which has brought together more than 25 assets under one entity and now has revenues of USD5bn. As the country focused on developing high-technology sectors, domestic capabilities have emerged in autonomous systems and guided munitions beyond those already established in relation to naval construction and wheeled land systems.

ISRAEL

Domestic challenges, including from the coronavirus pandemic and a long political stalemate, arguably preoccupied Israel more than security threats during 2021. The most important event of the year was Benjamin Netanyahu's ousting as prime minister, after more than 12 consecutive years in office. The appointment of Naftali Bennett as prime minister, on 13 June, had immediate strategic implications. Israel's relationship with the Biden administration quickly improved, though some Israeli analysts speculated that this may lead some of Israel's opponents to challenge the new government, led by a young premier and relying on a slender political margin.

Instability persisted in the south as well as the north, with a 12-day military operation (*Guardian of the Walls*) in Gaza in May. There had also been, at the time of writing, six episodes of rocket fire from Lebanon, and Israeli artillery fire in response, and a further two from across the Syrian border. Meanwhile, Israel continued its campaign against Iranian military interests in the region, which included dozens of airstrikes, mostly in Syria. There were also reports of incidents of sabotage at Iranian nuclear sites, as well as the reported attacks on each other's maritime traffic in the Red Sea and the Persian Gulf

Gaza

The latest escalation of violence between Israel and Hamas was the worst since the fighting during the 2014 *Operation Protective Edge*. The immediate trigger for the May 2021 conflict came when Hamas launched six rockets from Gaza into the Jerusalem area and Israel retaliated with heavy airstrikes. The Palestinian justification for the rockets had been the growing tensions around the Temple Mount in East Jerusalem, which for days involved violent clashes between Israeli police and Muslim worshippers. While the fighting did not lead to an Israeli ground incursion into the Gaza Strip, over 250 Palestinians and 12 Israelis died during hostilities, most of them civilians.

In the year to September 2021, Hamas and other Palestinian organisations launched over 5,000 rockets into Israel, according to Israeli security analysts. Israeli *Iron Dome* batteries reportedly intercepted about 90% of the rockets that were projected to land in populated areas. The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) also managed to thwart Palestinian attacks using UAVs, tunnels and frogmen. Meanwhile, the Israeli Air Force (IAF) destroyed some Hamas tunnels and assassinated some of the organisation's senior operatives. However, a plan to destroy a significant part of Hamas's underground tunnel project (apparently nicknamed 'The Metro' by the IDF) was initiated prematurely which led to few Hamas casualties. Media reports asserted that Israel indicated, in advance media releases, that a ground assault was likely in the hope that Hamas personnel would then use the tunnels to deploy to their assigned positions.

Hamas proved its durability under significant military pressure from Israel and has enjoyed growing popularity in the West Bank, East Jerusalem and among Arab citizens of Israel, thousands of which were involved in riots during the May operation in Gaza. The same month also saw violence by Jewish-Israelis directed against Palestinians. The communal unrest raised worries, according to some Israeli analysts, about the ability of Jews and Arabs to coexist inside the 1967 borders. This is causing concern among the Israeli leadership. It is also alarmed by mistakes in intelligence analysis, which meant that the latest Hamas moves were not anticipated. The lack of information on Hamas's rocket arsenal within IDF intelligence has also raised concerns and there remain doubts about the army's willingness (or indeed capability) to carry out large-scale ground manoeuvres inside adversary territory. The army's and the politicians' hesitance to deploy ground forces likely also stems from a reduced willingness among the Israeli public to accept military casualties.

Syria and Iran

From the perspective of Israeli security analysts, the situation in Syria has changed little in the last year. Relations between Syria, Russia and Iran remain strained, and Israel is using this space to continue airstrikes, mostly aimed at Iranian targets in Syria. These targets include convoys smuggling weapons to Hizbullah in Lebanon, as well as pro-Iranian militia bases. Although Syrian anti-aircraft batteries have consistently targeted Israeli aircraft, they have not succeeded in hitting one since an Israeli F-16 was shot down in February 2018. Moreover, Israeli analysts understand that despite public commitments, Moscow has not delivered the relatively more modern S-300 batteries into Syrian hands, the implication being that those in-country are operated by Russian personnel. Israel also periodically attacks small Hizbullah positions near the Syrian border in

the Golan Heights. The Hizbullah fighters arrived there in late 2018, ignoring a Russian commitment to Israel to keep Iranian and allied formations at least 50 miles from the Israeli border.

Israel remains particularly concerned by Iran's continued nuclear ambitions. While Israel has recommended that the US should not return to the Joint Comprehensive Plan of Action (JCPOA – the Iran nuclear deal) – the IDF chief of staff said as much in January 2021 – Israeli officials are aware that if the Iranian leadership announces its willingness to renew the agreement, it is possible that the US would sign on. If the JCPOA is rekindled, Israel may ask the US for some form of compensation, both in further financial military assistance and in strengthened intelligence and security ties. It may also decide to continue its sabotage campaign against Iranian nuclear and ballistic-missile sites, though in a less transparent way. Senior Israeli officials believe it is necessary to improve the country's capabilities to unilaterally mount an attack on Iran. This is seen as an important effort in case it appears that Iran has breached its new commitments in a future agreement.

The Abraham Accords

A year after the signing of the Abraham Accords between Israel, the UAE and Bahrain, normalisation with the Gulf states appears to be one of Netanyahu's most significant foreign-policy achievements. Israel has also upgraded its relationships with Morocco and Sudan but made less progress in attempts to improve the relationship with Saudi Arabia.

Normalisation in the Gulf includes improved intelligence ties, cyber-warfare and other technology deals. However, military ties are another matter, and Israeli analysts understand that regional states' dealings with Israel in this area may be limited by concern over possible Iranian retaliation. Nonetheless, in late 2020 there was discussion in the press about whether there could be future cooperation over regional missile defence, possibly including radars and interceptor capabilities, while late 2021 saw Israeli naval personnel take part in a maritime security exercise, in the Red Sea, with naval personnel from Bahrain, the UAE and the US.

More broadly, international military cooperation increased in 2021 having been limited in 2020 because of the pandemic. In July, the IAF hosted exercise *Blue Guardian*, involving UAV teams from Israel, France, Germany, Italy, the UK and the US. In March, the IAF held an exercise with US F-35s in Israel.

The United States

Israel under Netanyahu enjoyed a close relationship with the Trump administration, which changed somewhat under Biden; for instance, the new US administration applied pressure on Israel to end the fighting in Gaza in May. In August, Bennett visited Washington, where Biden reaffirmed the 'historic partnership' between the US and Israel and conveyed his 'ironclad support' for Israel's security. In September 2021, the US moved the responsibility for military contacts with Israel from US European Command (EUCOM) to Central Command (CENTCOM). The US had resisted doing so for some years, fearing that such a move would have a negative effect on its relationships with Arab states.The Biden administration is still considering an Israeli request for an extra USD1bn to cover expenses on both air-force munitions and *Iron Dome* interceptors during the last operation in Gaza. Meanwhile, US concern about Israel's relationship with China has grown under the Biden administration, and the US has increased pressure on Israel in this regard. Washington has expressed opposition to Beijing's involvement in bids for major infrastructure projects in Israel.

The multi-year plan

For more than two years, IDF Chief of the General Staff Lt-Gen. Aviv Kochavi watched as his five-year plan for the army, *Tnufa*, was delayed because of political turmoil and various governments' failure to pass a budget. Kochavi had to transfer resources within the army budget to compensate, but military officials admitted that this solution was a long way from the original plan and realised only a few of his ambitions. The new budget, approved in August, indicated that Kochavi has managed, against expectations, to secure an increase in defence allocations despite pandemic-related economic challenges. Additionally, the government approved the army's suggestion for a mechanism that would secure relatively high pensions for senior officers and cancelled a plan to shorten mandatory military service for men by two more months (to 30 months).

Kochavi has only slightly more than one year of his term remaining to advance some of his ambitious plans for the IDF. *Tnufa* advocates a significant upgrade of the army's aerial, intelligence and technological capabilities, with an emphasis on stand-off capabilities. More funds may be available, but the risk remains that the plans could be derailed by an unanticipated crisis.

Arms procurements and deliveries – Middle East and North Africa

Significant events in 2021

UAE–UKRAINE COOPERATION

FEBRUARY

A trilateral collaboration agreement was signed in Abu Dhabi between three state-owned defence companies: the United Arab Emirates (UAE)'s EDGE and Ukraine's UkrOboronProm and Ukrspecexport. Although specific details were not disclosed, the companies stated that investments could reach USD1bn. This is not the first instance of defence-industrial cooperation between the two countries. In August 2017, they announced that they would explore the potential for collaboration on precision-guided weapons, UAVs and SIGINT equipment, as well as the production of Antonov transport aircraft for the UAE Air Force. Although little seems to have so far resulted from the 2017 agreement, earlier efforts in 2015, between Ukraine's KrAZ and UAE's Streit Group, did lead to the production of a small number of *Shrek* MRAP vehicles for Ukraine's National Guard.

SAUDI ARABIA PROCUREMENT REFORM

FEBRUARY

Saudi Arabia announced that, from 2024 onwards, it would no longer award contracts to foreign companies that have no Saudi-based regional headquarters. This is reflected in Saudi Arabia's plan to improve its domestic defence sector, within the context of the Kingdom's Vision 2030 plan, launched in April 2016, which aims to localise 50% of Saudi Arabian defence spending by 2030. In February, Saudi Arabian Military Industries (SAMI) signed an agreement with Lockheed Martin to establish a joint venture. The new company will facilitate technology-and-knowledge transfer and SAMI will hold a 51% stake. SAMI also signed a memorandum of understanding (MoU) with EDGE, the UAE's state-owned defence conglomerate, to collaborate on manufacturing NIMR's *Jais* 4×4 armoured personnel carriers.

ELBIT SYSTEMS ACQUISITIONS

APRIL

Elbit Systems completed the acquisition of Florida-based air-launched sonobuoy producer Sparton Corporation for USD380m. This adds to Elbit's products in the maritime sector, which currently includes uninhabited surface vessels, combat-management systems and uninhabited air vehicles, including the *Hermes* 900, which can be configured for maritime patrol. Earlier in the month, Elbit completed the USD31m acquisition of BAE Systems' Jerusalem-based subsidiary Rokar International. Rokar manufactures guidance systems for artillery ammunition, including the *Silver Bullet* guidance kit that lost out in an Israeli Army competition in 2017 to Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI). Elbit Systems manufactures the wheeled ATMOS 2000 howitzer, which has so far been exported to five countries.

BAHRAIN LAUNCHES OFFSET POLICY

APRIL

Bahrain published a new offset policy, the Bahrain Defence Force Economic Program (BDFEP). The new policy sets out a USD7m minimum threshold above which a defence deal has to include offsets amounting to 60% of the total contract value. To promote the 'made in Kingdom of Bahrain' goal, the BDFEP offers various bonus schemes depending on the position that the local supply chain occupies in each project, the number of highly skilled local workers employed and the complexity of each contract (based on the parameters of system design and integration, testing and final assembly services). While BDFEP seeks primarily to attract investment in the aerospace sector, the policy also indicates a desire to work on relatively new technologies such as big data, artificial intelligence and quantum computing.

MOROCCO'S EQUIPMENT MODERNISATION

SEPTEMBER

Morocco reportedly received the first of 13 *Bayraktar* TB2 armed UAVs that were ordered from Turkey in April 2021. The end of a ceasefire with the Polisario Front in late 2020, as well as a desire to diversify weapons suppliers, has led to a series of significant contracts in the last two years. In January 2021, a contract was signed with Spain's Navantia to deliver an offshore patrol ship in 2024. In August 2020, a contract was signed with Lockheed Martin to supply 24 F-16V *Fighting Falcon* fighter aircraft by December 2026, while a contract was signed with Boeing for 24 AH-64E *Apaches* in June 2020. These helicopters will arrive from 2024. In 2019, the US government approved the upgrade of Morocco's current fleet of F-16s, although it is unclear whether this will proceed in the wake of the contract for new aircraft.

Table 10 Kuwait: defence procurement since 2010

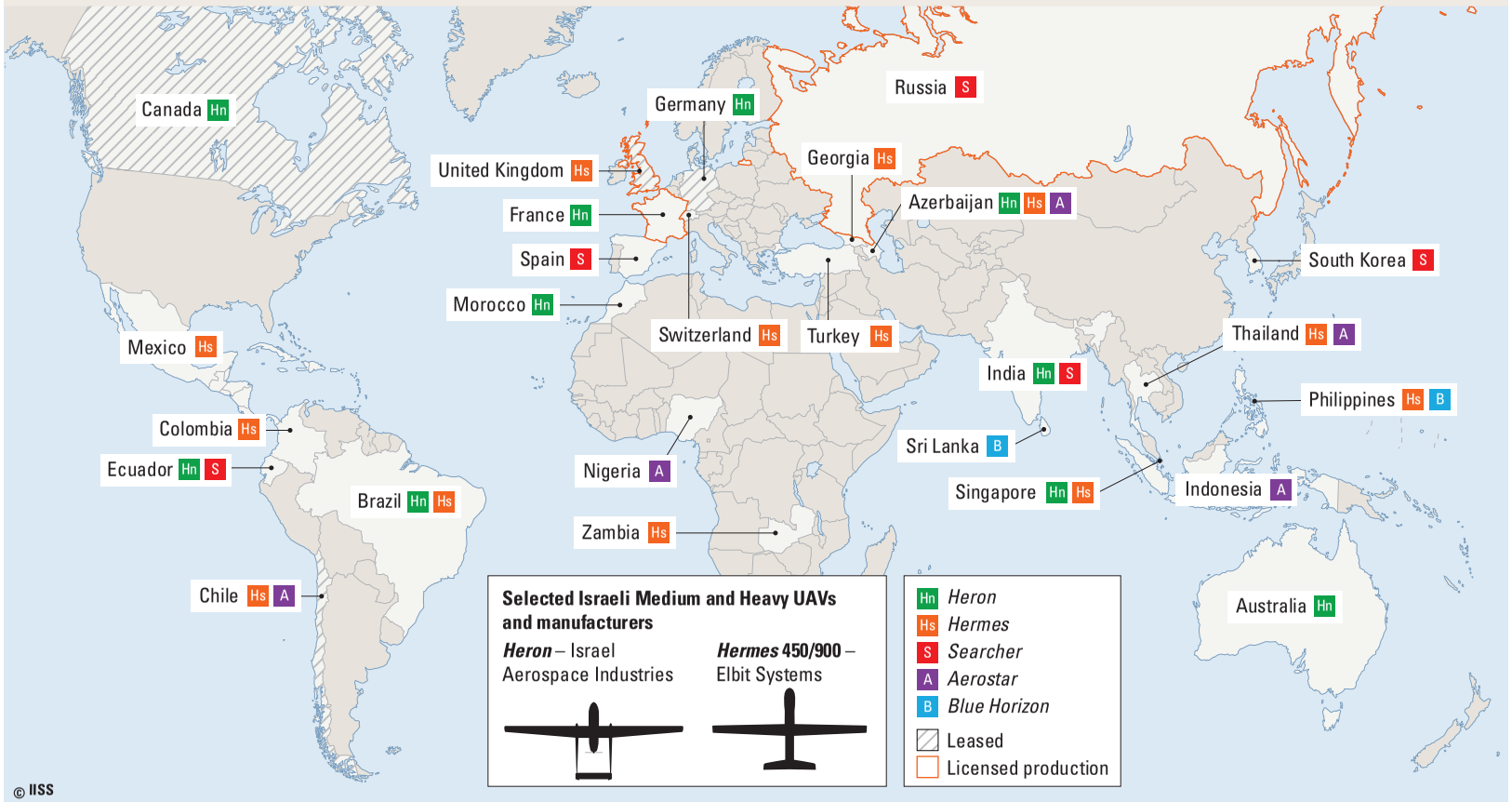
After increasing in the early 2010s, Kuwait's economic growth slowed in the latter half of that decade. Despite this, low debt levels and favourable fiscal conditions have enabled Kuwait to steadily increase its defence budget (culminating in a 37% real increase in 2021) – allowing it to commit to large-scale procurements from predominantly European and American companies, most significantly the multi-billion-dollar acquisitions of the *Eurofighter* combat aircraft (from Italy's final assembly line) and F/A-18E/F *Super Hornet*s from Boeing. As a result, Kuwait's combat aircraft inventory will increase from 38 to 56. In the region, only Qatar's air force is expanding on a proportionally larger scale. Kuwait is also upgrading its *Patriot* air-defence system, replacing its M1A2 *Abrams* main battle tanks on a one-for-one basis with the M1A2K variant, and is also buying 30 H225M heavy transport helicopters from France. Deliveries of the latter were delayed due to technical issues with the first two helicopters but the resumption of deliveries after late 2020 indicates a resolution of these issues.

Contract date	Equipment	Type	Quantity	Value (USD)	Prime contractor(s)	Deliveries	Service
2010	KC-130J *Hercules*	Tanker/transport aircraft	3	569.6m	Lockheed Martin	2014	Air Force
c. 2012	*Pandur*	Infantry fighting vehicle	56+	n.k.	General Dynamics European Land Systems – Steyr	2013–14	National Guard
2012	BMP-3M	Infantry fighting vehicle	33	n.k.	Kurganmashzavod (KMZ)	2015	Army
c. 2013	C-17A *Globemaster* III	Heavy transport aircraft	2	n.k.	Boeing	2014	Air Force
c. 2015	Internal Security Vehicle (ISV)	Protected patrol vehicle	40	n.k.	Otokar	2016	National Guard
2015	*Sherpa Light Scout*	Armoured utility vehicle	120	ε119.84m	Arquus (formerly Renault Trucks Defense)	2016–19	National Guard
2015	*Assafar* (ADSB 64m)	Landing craft tank	2	70.8m	Abu Dhabi Ship Building Company (ADSB)	2017–18	Navy
	Abhan (ADSB 42m)	Landing craft mechanised	1				
	ADSB 16m	Landing craft vehicles and personnel	5				
2016	*Sherpa Light Scout*	Armoured utility vehicle	300	298.78m	Arquus (formerly Renault Trucks Defense)	2019–ongoing	Army
2016	*Patriot* configuration 3+	Long-range surface-to-air missile system upgrade	6 bty	523.39m	Raytheon Technologies	By 2022*	Air Defence Command
2016	NBC-RS 2	Nuclear, biological and chemical warfare defence vehicles	12	n.k.	Rheinmetall MAN Military Vehicles (RMMW)	c. 2017–18	Army
2016	H225M *Caracal*	Heavy transport helicopter	30	1.23bn	M Airbus	2020–ongoing	Army and National Guard
2016	*Eurofighter*	Fighter ground-attack aircraft	28	8.81bn	Leonardo	2020–23*	Air Force
2017	M1A2K *Abrams*	Main battle tank	218	n.k.	General Dynamics Land Systems	2021–22*	Army
2018	F/A-18E *Super Hornet*	Fighter ground-attack aircraft	22	5.2bn	Boeing	2021–n.k.	Air Force
	F/A-18F *Super Hornet*		6				

*Planned; M – multinational

Figure 23 Israel: UAV exports to armed forces since 2000

Israel reportedly first began operating uninhabited aerial vehicles (UAVs) in the 1973 Yom Kippur War, in the form of *Firebee* UAVs imported from the United States. It was not until the late 1970s that Israel's armed forces began operating locally developed and built systems; it began exporting UAVs around the same time. Since 2000, Israel has established itself as the world's most prominent exporter of military UAVs, although today it faces a growing number of competitors, such as China and Turkey. Israel's two principal UAV manufacturers are the state-owned Israel Aerospace Industries (IAI) and the privately owned Elbit Systems. The former produces the large *Heron* series of UAVs as well as the medium-weight *Searcher* family. Elbit has widely exported the *Hermes* 450/900 UAVs. While most exports are entirely built and assembled in Israel, both the UK and Russia have set up local final assembly facilities for the *Watchkeeper* (a modification of the *Hermes* 450) and the *Forpost* (a variant of the *Searcher* MkII) respectively, with both aircraft built in enough quantities to make this investment economically viable.

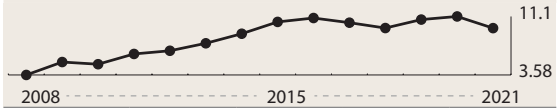


Middle East and North Africa

Algeria ALG

Algerian Dinar DZD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	DZD	18.7tr	22.3tr	
	USD	148bn	164bn	
per capita	USD	3,337	3,638	
Growth	%	-4.9	3.4	
Inflation	%	2.4	6.5	
Def bdgt	DZD	1.23tr	1.23tr	
	USD	9.70bn	9.04bn	
USD1=DZD		126.85	136.08	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 43,576,691

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.0%	3.7%	3.4%	4.1%	21.4%	3.0%
Female	14.3%	3.5%	3.2%	3.9%	21.0%	3.4%

Capabilities

Algeria's armed forces are among the most capable and best equipped in North Africa. Their primary roles relate to territorial integrity, internal security and regional stability. The army retains a key political position since its instrumental role in 2019 in ending President Abdelaziz Bouteflika's two decades in power. Algeria is part of the African Union's North African Regional Capability Standby Force, hosting the force's logistics base in Algiers. There are discussions with neighbours about regional security challenges such as counter-terrorism and there is close security cooperation with Tunisia. A November 2020 referendum approved a change to the constitution that allows Algeria to send forces on UN peacekeeping missions. Long-standing tensions with Morocco increased in 2021 and both countries increased the number of soldiers deployed to the border. The conscript-based force exercises regularly, with training appearing to be of a relatively good standard. There is an ongoing attempt to professionalise the armed forces, which was reflected in the reduction of conscription liability from 18 to 12 months in 2014. The armed forces' logistics capabilities appear sufficient to support internal deployments. The army and air force inventories consist of a core of modern, primarily Russian-sourced equipment, though China has also supplied equipment, including self-propelled artillery. Algiers continues to recapitalise its fixed-wing combat-aircraft inventory, and the navy has invested in its submarine and frigate fleet. Local industry and the services are capable of equipment maintenance. Algeria is largely dependent on foreign suppliers for new equipment, but it has in recent years made significant investments towards developing a domestic defence industry. This has led to joint ventures with foreign partners, such as Italy's Leonardo and Germany's Rheinmetall.

ACTIVE 139,000 (Army 110,000 Navy 15,000 Air 14,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 187,200

Conscript liability 12 months

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000) to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 35,000; 75,000 conscript (total 110,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

6 Mil Regions

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

2 (1st & 8th) armd div (3 tk regt; 1 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

2 indep armd bde

Mechanised

2 (12th & 40th) mech div (1 tk regt; 3 mech regt, 1 arty gp)

4 indep mech bde

Light

1 indep mot bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB div (4 para regt; 1 SF regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty bn

1 AT regt

4 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

7 AD bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,495: 270 T-55AMV; 300 T-62; 325 T-72M1/M1M; 600+ T-90SA

RECCE 134: 44 AML-60; 26 BRDM-2; 64 BRDM-2M with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

IFV 980: ε220 BMP-2; 760 BMP-2M with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

APC 1,107+

APC (T) VP-6

APC (W) 1,105: 250 BTR-60; 150 BTR-80; 150 OT-64; 55 M3 Panhard; ε400 *Fuchs* 2; 100 *Fahd*

PPV 2+: 2 *Marauder*; some *Maxxpro*

AUV Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Ajban* LRSOV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

AEV IMR-2

ARV BREM-1

VLB MTU-20

MW M58 MICLIC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

SP 31+: 28 9P163-3 *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); 3+ BMPT-72

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M1 (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Skif*; *Milan*

RCL 180: **82mm** 120 B-10; **107mm** 60 B-11

GUNS 100mm 10 T-12

ARTILLERY 1,127

SP 224: **122mm** 140 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 30 2S3 *Akatsiya*; **155mm** ε54 PLZ-45

TOWED 393: **122mm** 345: 160 D-30 (incl some truck mounted SP); 25 D-74; 100 M-1931/37; 60 M-30; **130mm** 10 M-46; **152mm** 20 M-1937 (ML-20); **155mm** 18 PLL-01

MRL 180: **122mm** 48 BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** 48 BM-14; **220mm** 36: 18+ SR5; ε18 TOS-1A; **240mm** 30 BM-24; **300mm** 18 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 330+: **82mm** 150 M-37; **120mm** 120 M-1943; W86; **SP 120mm** SM4; W86 (SP); **160mm** 60 M-1943

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM 12 *Iskander*-E
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 106+
Short-range 38 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*); *Pantsir*-SM
Point-defence 68+: ε48 9K33M *Osa* (RS-SA-8B *Gecko*); ε20 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*)‡; QW-2 (CH-SA-8)
GUNS ε425
SP 23mm ε225 ZSU-23-4
TOWED 200: **14.5mm** 100: 60 ZPU-2; 40 ZPU-4; **23mm** 100 ZU-23-2

Navy ε15,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES • SSK 6:
2 *Paltus* (FSU Project 877 (*Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with TEST-71ME HWT
4 *Varshavyanka* (RUS Project 636.1 (Improved *Kilo*)) with 6 single 533mm TT with 3M14E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-30B) LACM/3M54E1/E *Klub*-S (RS-SS-N-27A/B) AShM (*Klub*-S AShM variant unclear)/TEST-71ME HWT
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 5
FFGHM 5:
3 *Adhafer* (C-28A) with 2 quad lnchr with C-802A AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with FM-90 (CH-SA-N-4) SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT, 2 Type-730B (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 hel)
2 *Erradii* (MEKO A200AN) with 2 octuple lnchrs with RBS15 Mk3 AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Umkhonto*-IR SAM, 2 twin 324mm TT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 *Super Lynx* 300)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 28
CORVETTES • FS 3 *Mourad Rais* (FSU Project 1159 (*Koni*)) with 2 twin 533mm TT, 2 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun
PCGM 3 *Rais Hamidou* (FSU Project 1234E (*Nanuchka* II)) with 4 quad lnchr with 3M24E *Uran*-E (RS-SS-N-25 *Switchblade*) AShM, 1 twin lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 twin 57mm gun
PCG 4: 3 *Djebel Chenoua* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun; 1 *Rais Hassen Barbiar* (*Djebel Chenoua* mod) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 Type-730 (H/PJ-12) CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PBFG 9 Project 205 (ex-FSU *Osa* II) (or which 3†) with 4 single lnchr with P-20U (RS-SS-N-2B *Styx*) AShM
PB 9 *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2
MCC 2 *El-Kasseh* (ITA *Gaeta* mod)
AMPHIBIOUS
PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 1 *Kalaat Beni Abbes* with 1 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 5 med hel; 3 LCVP; 15 MBT; 350 troops)
LANDING SHIPS 3:
LSM 1 *Polnochny* B with 1 twin AK230 CIWS (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)
LST 2 *Kalaat beni Hammad* (capacity 7 MBT; 240 troops) with 1 med hel landing platform
LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AGS 1 *El Idrissi*
AX 1 *Daxin* with 2 AK230 CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
AXS 1 *El Mellah*

Naval Infantry ε7,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo bn
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
8 naval inf bn
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC(W) BTR-80

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS
MRH 9: 3 AW139 (SAR); 6 *Super Lynx* 300
SAR 9: 5 AW101 SAR; 4 *Super Lynx* Mk130

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE
COASTAL DEFENCE
1 AShM regt with 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
COASTAL DEFENCE
AShM 4K51 *Rubezh* (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*)

Coast Guard ε500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 74
PBF 6 *Baglietto* 20
PB 68: 6 *Baglietto Mangusta*; 12 *Jebel Antar*; 40 *Deneb*; 4 *El Mounkid*; 6 *Kebir* with 1 76mm gun
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9
AR 1 *El Mourafek*
ARS 3 *El Moundjid*
AXL 5 *El Mouderrib* (PRC *Chui-E*) (2 more in reserve†)

Air Force 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with MiG-25PDS/RU *Foxbat*
4 sqn with MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with Su-30MKA *Flanker* H
GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with Su-24M/MK *Fencer* D
ELINT
1 sqn with Beech 1900D
MARITIME PATROL
2 sqn with Beech 200T/300 *King Air*
ISR
1 sqn with Su-24MR *Fencer* E*; MiG-25RBSh *Foxbat* D*

TANKER
1 sqn with Il-78 *Midas*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30
1 sqn with C295M
1 sqn with Gulfstream IV-SP; Gulfstream V
1 sqn with Il-76MD/TD *Candid*
TRAINING
2 sqn with Z-142
1 sqn with Yak-130 *Mitten**
2 sqn with L-39C/ZA *Albatros*
1 hel sqn with PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*
ATTACK HELICOPTER
3 sqn with Mi-24 *Hind* (one re-equipping with Mi-28NE *Havoc*)
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS355 *Ecureuil*
5 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*; Mi-17 *Hip* H
1 sqn with Ka-27PS *Helix* D; Ka-32T *Helix*
ISR UAV
1 sqn with *Seeker* II
AIR DEFENCE
3 ADA bde
3 SAM regt with S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 147 combat capable
FTR 34: 11 MiG-25PDS/RU *Foxbat*; 23 MiG-29S/UB *Fulcrum*
FGA 57: some MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 57 Su-30MKA *Flanker* H
ATK 33 Su-24M/MK *Fencer* D
ISR 7: 4 MiG-25RBSh *Foxbat* D*; 3 Su-24MR *Fencer* E*
TKR 6 Il-78 *Midas*
TPT 65: **Heavy** 11: 3 Il-76MD *Candid* B; 8 Il-76TD *Candid*; **Medium** 16: 8 C-130H *Hercules*; 6 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 32: 3 Beech C90B *King Air*; 5 Beech 200T *King Air*; 6 Beech 300 *King Air*; 12 Beech 1900D (electronic surv); 5 C295M; 1 F-27 *Friendship*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP; 1 Gulfstream V
TRG 99: 36 L-39ZA *Albatros*; 7 L-39C *Albatros*; 16 Yak-130 *Mitten**; 40 Z-142
HELICOPTERS
ATK 72: 30 Mi-24 *Hind*; 42+ Mi-28NE/UB *Havoc*
SAR 3 Ka-27PS *Helix* D
MRH 85: 8 AW139 (SAR); 3 Bell 412EP; 74 Mi-8 *Hip* (med tpt)/Mi-17 *Hip* H
TPT 62: **Heavy** 14 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 4 Ka-32T *Helix*; **Light** 44: 8 AW119KE *Koala*; 8 AS355 *Ecureuil*; 28 PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy CH-3; CH-4; *Yabhon United*-30
ISR • Medium *Seeker* II; *Yabhon Flash*-20
AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range 32+ S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
Medium-range 9K317 *Buk*-M2E (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
Short-range 36+: 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 12 S-125M; *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); 24 S-125M1 *Pechora*-M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); **IR/SARH** R-40/46 (RS-AA-6 *Acrid*); R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH** R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29 (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); Kh-59ME (RS-AS-18 *Kazoo*); ZT-35 *Ingwe*; 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9)
AShM Kh-31A (RS-AS-17B *Krypton*)
ARM Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*); Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε187,200

Gendarmerie 20,000

Ministry of Defence control; 6 regions

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE AML-60
APC • APC (W) 210: 100 TH-390 *Fahd*; 110 Panhard M3
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 12+: 12 AW109; Some PZL Mi-2 *Hoplite*

National Security Forces 16,000

Directorate of National Security. Small arms

Republican Guard 1,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE AML-60
APC • APC (T) M3 half-track

Legitimate Defence Groups ε150,000

Self-defence militia, communal guards (60,000)

DEPLOYMENT

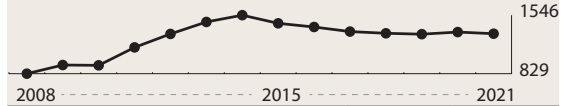
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 2

Bahrain BHR

Bahraini Dinar BHD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	BHD	13.1bn	14.7bn	
	USD	34.7bn	39.1bn	
per capita	USD	23,590	26,294	
Growth	%	-5.1	2.4	
Inflation	%	-2.3	1.0	
Def bdgt [a]	BHD	528m	526m	
	USD	1.41bn	1.40bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	0m	4m
USD1=BHD		0.38	0.38	

[a] Excludes funds allocated to the Ministry of the Interior and the National Security Agency

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 1,526,929

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	9.3%	3.6%	4.9%	6.3%	34.6%	1.8%
Female	9.0%	3.0%	3.4%	3.9%	18.4%	1.7%

Capabilities

Bahrain is a member of the GCC and occupies a key strategic position between regional rivals Iran and Saudi Arabia. The principal roles of the armed forces are territorial defence and internal-security support. Bahrain's most critical security relationship is with Saudi Arabia, but it also has a strong defence relationship with the US and has been a US major non-NATO ally since 2002. The US 5th Fleet is headquartered in Bahrain, as is the US-led Combined Maritime Forces and the UK-led International Maritime Security Construct. The armed forces for the most part still operate 1980s-era equipment, though there is incremental modernisation in some areas. The armed forces carried out a limited expeditionary deployment in support of the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, notably by the special forces, and have previously commanded Combined Task Force 151. As part of a major air-force modernisation, Bahrain is in the process of acquiring new F-16V fighters and upgrading its existing F-16s to that configuration, as well as acquiring the *Patriot* air- and missile-defence system. In recent years there have been modest naval upgrades including to fire-control systems. The armed forces have organic maintenance support, but there is little in the way of a defence-industrial base beyond the limited maintenance support provided by the Arab Shipbuilding and Repair Yard.

ACTIVE 8,200 (Army 6,000 Navy 700 Air 1,500)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 11,260

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 6,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd bde(-) (1 recce bn, 2 armd bn)

Mechanised
1 inf bde (2 mech bn, 1 mot bn)

Light
1 (Amiri) gd bn

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 arty bde (1 hvy arty bty, 2 med arty bty, 1 lt arty bty, 1 MRL bty)
1 engr coy

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log coy
1 tpt coy
1 med coy

AIR DEFENCE
1 AD bn (1 ADA bty, 2 SAM bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 100 M60A3; (80 more in store)
RECCE 22 AML-90
IFV 67: 25 YPR-765 PRI; 42 AIFV-B-C25
APC 303+
APC (T) 303: 300 M113A2; 3 AIFV-B
APC (W) *Arma* 6×6
AUV M-ATV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 53 *Fahd* 240

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 5 AIFV-B-*Milan*; HMMWV with BGM-71A TOW; 9P163-3 *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
MANPATS BGM-71A TOW; *Kornet*-EM (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
RCL 31: **106mm** 25 M40A1; **120mm** 6 MOBAT

ARTILLERY 175
SP 82: **155mm** 20 M109A5; **203mm** 62 M110A2
TOWED 36: **105mm** 8 L118 Light Gun; **155mm** 28 M198
MRL 13: **220mm** 4 SR5; **227mm** 9 M270 MLRS
MOR 44: **81mm** 32: 12 L16; 20 EIMOS; **SP 120mm** 12 M113A2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional MGM-140A ATACMS (launched from M270 MLRS)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 13+
Medium-range 6 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
Short-range 7 *Crotale*
Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); FIM-92 *Stinger*; RBS-70
GUNS 24: **35mm** 12 GDF-003/-005; **40mm** 12 L/70

Navy 700

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1
FFGHM 1 *Sabha* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* Block 1B CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 Bo-105 hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20
PSO 1 *Al Zubara* (ex-UK *River* (OPV) Batch 1 (mod)) with 1 hel landing platform
PCFG 4 *Ahmed el Fateh* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCG 2 *Al Manama* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 2 76mm guns, 1 hel landing platform
PB 6: 2 *Al Jarim* (US *Swift* FPB-20); 2 *Al Riffa* (GER Lurssen 38m); 2 *Mashhoor* (US Swiftships 35m)
PBF 7 Mk V FPB

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 9
LCM 7: 1 *Loadmaster*; 4 *Mashtan*; 2 *Dinar* (ADSB 42m)
LCVP 2 *Sea Keeper*

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 2 Bo-105

Air Force 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER
2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
TRANSPORT
1 (Royal) flt with B-737–800; B-767; B-747; BAe-146; Gulfstream II; Gulfstream IV; Gulfstream 450; Gulfstream 550; S-92A
TRAINING
1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk129*
1 sqn with T-67M *Firefly*
ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AH-1E/F *Cobra*; TAH-1P *Cobra*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*
1 (VIP) sqn with Bo-105; S-70A *Black Hawk*; UH-60L *Black Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 38 combat capable
FTR 12: 8 F-5E *Tiger* II; 4 F-5F *Tiger* II
FGA 20: 16 F-16C Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*; 4 F-16D Block 40 *Fighting Falcon*
MRH 2+ Bell 412EP *Twin Huey*
TPT 14: **Medium** 2 C-130J *Hercules*; **PAX** 12: 1 B-737-800 (VIP); 1 B-767 (VIP); 2 B-747 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream II (VIP); 1 Gulfstream IV (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 450 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream 550 (VIP); 2 BAe-146-RJ85 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ100 (VIP); 1 BAe-146-RJ170 (VIP); (1 B-727 in store)
TRG 9: 6 *Hawk* Mk129*; 3 T-67M *Firefly*
HELICOPTERS
ATK 22: 10 AH-1E *Cobra*; 12 AH-1F *Cobra*
TPT 27: **Medium** 13: 3 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 1 S-92A (VIP); 1 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 14: 11 Bell 212 (AB-212); 3 Bo-105
TRG 6 TAH-1P *Cobra*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; some TOW
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε11,260

Police 9,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE 8 S52 *Shorland*
APC • PPV Otokar ISV;
AUV *Cobra*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*
ISR 2 Hughes 500
TPT • Light 1 Bo-105

National Guard ε2,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
3 paramilitary bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) *Arma* 6×6; *Cobra*

Coast Guard ε260

Ministry of Interior
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 55
PBF 26: 2 *Ares* 18; 3 *Response Boat-Medium* (RB-M); 4 *Jaris*; 6 *Saham*; 6 *Fajr*; 5 *Jarada*
PB 29: 6 *Haris*; 1 *Al Muharraq*; 10 *Deraa* (of which 4 *Halmatic* 20, 2 *Souter* 20, 4 Rodman 20); 10 *Saif* (of which 4 *Fairey Sword*, 6 *Halmatic* 160); 2 *Hawar*
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCU 1 *Loadmaster* II

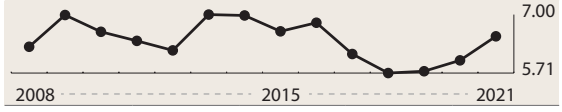
FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom *Operation Kipion* 1,000; 1 FFGHM; 2 MCO; 2 MHO; 1 LSD; 1 naval base
United States US Central Command 4,700; 1 HQ (5th Fleet); 10 PCFG; 4 MCO; 1 ESB; 1 ASW sqn with 5 P-8A *Poseidon*; 1 EP-3E *Aries* II; 2 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE

Egypt EGY

Egyptian Pound EGP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	EGP	5.84tr	6.26tr	
	USD	363bn	396bn	
per capita	USD	3,601	3,852	
Growth	%	3.6	3.3	
Inflation	%	5.7	4.5	
Def bdgt	EGP	66.0bn	76.2bn	
	USD	4.11bn	4.82bn	
FMA (US)	USD	1.3bn	1.3bn	1.3bn
USD1=EGP		16.08	15.79	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 106,437,241

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.4%	4.5%	4.7%	4.5%	17.8%	2.2%
Female	16.3%	4.2%	4.4%	4.3%	17.4%	2.4%

Capabilities

Egypt's armed forces are the largest in the region and are focused principally on maintaining territorial integrity and internal security, including combatting ISIS-affiliated groups in northern Sinai. The armed forces remain deeply involved in the civilian economy and retain a central role in Egyptian politics. Egypt and the US maintain a strong strategic partnership, which has seen significant US equipment deliveries and ongoing foreign military assistance. Defence relations with Russia have developed, particularly regarding procurement. Operational experience will likely have been bolstered by counter-insurgency operations in the Sinai since 2011 and contributions to several UN deployments. Training is

supplemented by regular involvement in multinational exercises. Egypt has a developing capacity to deploy independently beyond its borders. It contributes to UN missions, has intervened militarily in Libya and has sent combat aircraft to support the Saudi-led coalition in Yemen. The navy's two *Mistral*-class amphibious assault ships have bolstered its capacity to deploy regionally, although Egypt currently lacks the range of maritime helicopters to utilise them fully. The armed forces' inventory primarily comprises obsolete Soviet-era systems and newer Western equipment. However, the armed forces are undertaking an extensive equipment-recapitalisation programme, which includes the delivery of Russian multi-role fighters, attack helicopters and SAM systems. Combat aircraft have also been sourced from France and armed UAVs from China. Naval recapitalisation includes submarines (from Germany) and frigates (from France, Germany and Italy). Egypt has an established domestic defence industry, supplying equipment for both the armed forces and export markets, ranging from small arms to armoured vehicles. There is a history of licensed and co-production with foreign companies, including the local assembly of M1A1 main battle tanks from US-supplied kits and the production of frigates with French assistance.

ACTIVE 438,500 (Army 310,000 Navy 18,500 Air 30,000 Air Defence Command 80,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 397,000

Conscription liability 12–36 months (followed by refresher training over a period of up to 9 years)

RESERVE 479,000 (Army 375,000 Navy 14,000 Air 20,000 Air Defence Command 70,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 1 *Egyptsat*-A

Army 90,000–120,000; 190,000–220,000 conscript (total 310,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
- 5 cdo gp
- 1 counter-terrorist unit
- 1 spec ops unit

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
- 4 armd div (2 armd bde, 1 mech bde, 1 arty bde)
- 4 indep armd bde
- 1 Republican Guard bde

Mechanised
- 8 mech div (1 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 arty bde)
- 4 indep mech bde

Light
- 1 inf div
- 2 indep inf bde

Air Manoeuvre
- 2 air mob bde
- 1 para bde

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
- 1 SRBM bde with FROG-7
- 1 SRBM bde with 9K72 Elbrus (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B)

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 15 arty bde
- 6 engr bde (3 engr bn)
- 2 spec ops engr bn
- 6 salvage engr bn
- 24 MP bn
- 18 sigs bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
- 36 log bn
- 27 med bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** 2,480: 1,130 M1A1 *Abrams*; 300 M60A1; 850 M60A3; 200 T-62 (840 T-54/T-55; 300 T-62 all in store)
- **RECCE** 412: 300 BRDM-2; 112 *Commando Scout*
- **IFV** 690: 390 YPR-765 25mm; 300 BMP-1
- **APC** 5,244+
  - **APC (T)** 2,700: 2,000 M113A2/YPR-765 (incl variants); 500 BTR-50; 200 OT-62
  - **APC (W)** 1,560: 250 BMR-600P; 250 BTR-60; 410 *Fahd*-30/TH 390 *Fahd;* 650 *Walid*
  - **PPV** 984+: 535 *Caiman*; some REVA III; some REVA V LWB; 360 RG-33L; 89 RG-33 HAGA (amb)
- **AUV** 95+: *Panthera* T6; 95+ *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **ARV** 367+: *Fahd* 240; BMR 3560.55; 12 *Maxxpro* ARV; 220 M88A1; 90 M88A2; M113 ARV; 45 M578; T-54/55 ARV
- **VLB** KMM; MTU; MTU-20
- **MW** *Aardvark* JFSU Mk4

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
- **SP** 352+: 52 M901, 300 YPR-765 PRAT; HMMWV with TOW-2
- **MANPATS** 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) (incl BRDM-2); HJ-73; Luch *Corsar* (reported); *Milan*; *Stugna*-P (reported); TOW-2

ARTILLERY 4,468
- **SP** 492+: **122mm** 124+: 124 SP 122; D-30 mod; **130mm** M-46 mod; **155mm** 368: 164 M109A2; 204 M109A5
- **TOWED** 962: **122mm** 526: 190 D-30M; 36 M-1931/37; 300 M-30; **130mm** 420 M-46; **155mm** 16 GH-52
- **MRL** 450: **122mm** 356: 96 BM-11; 60 BM-21; 50 *Sakr*-10; 50 *Sakr*-18; 100 *Sakr*-36; **130mm** 36 K136 *Kooryong*; **140mm** 32 BM-14; **227mm** 26 M270 MLRS; **240mm** (48 BM-24 in store)
- **MOR** 2,564: **81mm** 50 M125A2; **82mm** 500; **SP 107mm** 100: 65 M106A1; 35 M106A2; **120mm** 1,848: 1,800 M-1943; 48 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 36 M1064A3; **160mm** 30 M-160

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
- **SRBM • Conventional** 42+: 9 FROG-7; 24 *Sakr*-80; 9 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
- **ISR • Medium** R4E-50 *Skyeye*; ASN-209

AIR DEFENCE
- **SAM** 45+
  - **Point-defence** 45 *Sinai*-23 with *Ayn al-Saqr*; *Ayn al-Saqr*; FIM-92 *Stinger;* 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported)
- **GUNS** 860
  - **SP** 160: **23mm** 120 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 40 ZSU-57-2
  - **TOWED** 700: **14.5mm** 300 ZPU-4; **23mm** 200 ZU-23-2; **57mm** 200 S-60

Navy ε8,500 (incl 2,000 Coast Guard); 10,000 conscript (total 18,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SUBMARINES • SSK 8
- 4 Type-033 (PRC *Romeo*) with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/Mk 37 HWT
- 4 Type-209/1400 with 8 single 533mm TT with UGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 11

FFGHM 7:
- 4 *Alexandria* (ex-US *Oliver Hazard Perry*) with 1 Mk 13 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/SM-1MR Block VI SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun (capacity 2 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)
- 2 *El Fateh* (*Gowind* 2500) with 2 quad lnchrs with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 16-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)
- 1 *Tahya Misr* (FRA *Aquitaine* (FREMM)) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

FFGH 2 *Damyat* (ex-US *Knox*) with 1 octuple Mk 16 GMLS with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/ASROC, 2 twin 324mm SVTT Mk 32 TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 127mm gun (capacity 1 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* ASW hel)

FFHM 2 *Al-Galala* (ITA *Bergamini* (FREMM)) with 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 15/30 SAM, 2 twin 324mm B-515 ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 127mm gun, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Otomat* (*Teseo*) Mk2A AShM) (capacity 2 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 73

CORVETTES 5

FSGM 2 *Abu Qir* (ESP *Descubierta*) (of which 1†) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT with *Sting Ray* LWT, 1 twin 375mm Bofors ASW Rocket Launcher System A/S mor, 1 76mm gun

FSG 2 *Najim Al Zaffer* (PRC Type-053HE (*Jianghu* I)) with 2 twin lnchr with HY-2 (CH-SS-N-2 *Safflower*) AShM, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns

FS 1 *Shabab Misr* (ex-RoK *Po Hang*) with 2 76mm guns

PCFGM 4 *Ezzat* (US *Ambassador* Fast Missile Craft) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II AShM, 1 21-cell Mk49 lnchr with RIM-116B RAM Block 1A SAM, 1 Mk15 Mod 21 Block 1B *Phalanx* CIWS 1 76mm gun

PCFG 8:
- 1 Project 12418 (RUS *Tarantul* IV) with 2 twin lnchr with 3M80E *Moskit* (RS-SS-N-22A *Sunburn*), 2 AK630 CIWS, 1 76mm gun
- 6 *Ramadan* with 4 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 76mm gun
- 1 *Tiger* with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCF 4 *Tiger* with 1 76mm gun

PCC 15: 5 *Al-Nour* (ex-PRC *Hainan*) (3 more in reserve†) with 2 triple 324mm TT, 4 RBU 1200 A/S mor, 2 twin 57mm guns; 1 Lurssen 41m; 9 OPB 40

PBFGM 8 Project 205 (ex-YUG *Osa* I) (of which 3†) with 4 single lnchr with P-20 (RS-SS-N-2A *Styx*) AShM, 1 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming)

PBFG 9:
- 4 Type-024 (PRC *Hegu*) (2 additional vessels in reserve) with 2 single lnchr with SY-1 (CH-SS-N-1 *Scrubbrush*) AShM
- 5 *October* (FSU *Komar*) (of which 1†) with 2 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM (1 additional vessel in reserve)

PBFM 4 *Shershen* (FSU) with 1 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*) SAM (manual aiming), 1 12-tube BM-24 MRL

PBF 10:
- 6 *Kaan* 20 (TUR MRTP 20)
- 4 Project 205 (ex-FIN *Osa* II)

PB 6:
- 4 Type-062 (ex-PRC *Shanghai* II)
- 2 *Shershen* (FSU) (of which 1†) with 4 single 533mm TT, 1 8-tube BM-21 MRL

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 14

MHC 5: 2 *Al Siddiq* (ex-US *Osprey*); 3 *Dat Assawari* (US Swiftships)

MSI 2 *Safaga* (US Swiftships)

MSO 7: 3 *Assiout* (FSU T-43); 4 *Aswan* (FSU *Yurka*)

AMPHIBIOUS

PRINCIPAL AMPHIBIOUS SHIPS • LHD 2 *Gamal Abdel Nasser* (FRA *Mistral*) (capacity 16 med hel; 2 LCT or 4 LCM; 13 MBTs; 50 AFVs; 450 troops)

LANDING CRAFT 15:

LCT 2 EDA-R

LCM 13: 4 CTM NG; 9 *Vydra* (FSU) (capacity either 3 MBT or 200 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 23

AE 1 *Halaib* (ex-GER *Westerwald*)

AKR 3 *Al Hurreya*

AOT 7 *Ayeda* (FSU *Toplivo*) (1 more in reserve)

AR 1 *Shaledin* (ex-GER *Luneberg*)

ARS 2 *Al Areesh*

ATF 5 *Al Maks*† (FSU *Okhtensky*)

AX 4: 1 *El Horriya* (also used as the presidential yacht); 1 *Al Kousser*; 1 *Intishat*; 1 other

Coastal Defence

Army tps, Navy control

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE

ARTY 100mm; **130mm** SM-4-1; **152mm**

AShM 4K87 (RS-SSC-2B *Samlet*); *Otomat* MkII

Naval Aviation

All aircraft operated by Air Force

AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4 Beech 1900C (maritime surveillance)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Light 2 S-100 *Camcopter*

Coast Guard 2,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 89

PBF 14: 6 *Crestitalia*; 5 *Swift Protector*; 3 *Peterson*
PB 75: 5 *Nisr*; 12 *Sea Spectre* MkIII; 25 Swiftships; 21 *Timsah*; 3 Type-83; 9 *Peterson*

Air Force 20,000; 10,000 conscript (total 30,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-16A/B *Fighting Falcon*
8 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000B/C
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Mirage* 5E2
2 sqn with *Rafale* DM/EM
3 sqn with MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*
ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with SH-2G *Super Seasprite*
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with Beech 1900C
ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with Beech 1900 (ELINT); *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)
ELECTRONIC WARFARE/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/VC-130H *Hercules*
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING
1 sqn with E-2C *Hawkeye*
SEARCH & RESCUE
1 unit with AW139
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-74TK-200A
1 sqn with C-130H/C-130H-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with C295M
1 sqn with DHC-5D *Buffalo*
1 sqn with B-707-366C; B-737-100; Beech 200 *Super King Air*; *Falcon* 20; Gulfstream III; Gulfstream IV; Gulfstream IV-SP
TRAINING
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn with DHC-5 *Buffalo*
3 sqn with EMB-312 *Tucano*
1 sqn with Grob 115EG
ε6 sqn with K-8 *Karakorum**
1 sqn with L-39 *Albatros*; L-59E *Albatros**
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Mi-24V
2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*
1 sqn with Ka-52A *Hokum* B
2 sqn with SA-342K *Gazelle* (with HOT)
1 sqn with SA-342L *Gazelle*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with CH-47C/D *Chinook* 1 sqn with Mi-8
1 sqn with Mi-8/Mi-17-V1 *Hip*
1 sqn with S-70 *Black Hawk*; UH-60A/L *Black Hawk*
UAV
Some sqn with R4E-50 *Skyeye*; *Wing Loong* I

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 509 combat capable
FTR 32: 26 F-16A *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16B *Fighting Falcon*
FGA 274: 138 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 37 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 2 *Mirage* 2000B; 15 *Mirage* 2000C; 12 *Mirage* 5E2; ε46 MiG-29M/M2 *Fulcrum*; 16 *Rafale* DM; 8 *Rafale* EM
ELINT 2 VC-130H *Hercules*
ISR 12: ε6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**; 6 *Mirage* 5R (5SDR)*
AEW&C 7 E-2C *Hawkeye*
TPT 82: **Heavy** 2 Il-76MF *Candid*; **Medium** 24: 21 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 45: 3 An-74TK-200A; 1 Beech 200 *King Air*; 4 Beech 1900 (ELINT); 4 Beech 1900C; 24 C295M; 9 DHC-5D *Buffalo* (being withdrawn) **PAX** 11: 1 B-707-366C; 3 *Falcon* 20; 2 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream IV; 4 Gulfstream IV-SP
TRG 329: 36 *Alpha Jet**; 54 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 74 Grob 115EG; 120 K-8 *Karakorum**; 10 L-39 *Albatros*; 35 L-59E*
HELICOPTERS
ATK 104: 45 AH-64D *Apache*; up to 46 Ka-52A *Hokum* B; ε13 Mi-24V *Hind* E
ASW 10 SH-2G *Super Seasprite* (opcon Navy)
ELINT 4 *Commando* Mk2E (ECM)
MRH 77: 2 AW139 (SAR); 5 AW149; 65 SA342K *Gazelle* (some with HOT); 5 SA342L *Gazelle* (opcon Navy)
TPT 96: **Heavy** 19: 3 CH-47C *Chinook*; 16 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 77: 2 AS-61; 24 *Commando* (of which 3 VIP); 40 Mi-8T *Hip*; 3 Mi-17-1V *Hip*; 4 S-70 *Black Hawk* (VIP); 4 UH-60L *Black Hawk* (VIP)
TRG 17 UH-12E
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy 4+ *Wing Loong* I
ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*
AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9M/P *Sidewinder*; R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); R-550 *Magic*; 9M39 *Igla*-V; **IIR** *Mica* IR; **ARH** *Mica* RF; R-77 (RS-AA-12 *Adder*); **SARH** AIM-7F/M *Sparrow*; R-530
ASM AASM; AGM-65A/D/F/G *Maverick*; AGM-114F/K *Hellfire*; AS-30L; HOT; LJ-7 (AKD-10); 9M120 *Ataka* (RS-AT-9)
LACM SCALP EG
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II; AM39 *Exocet*; Kh-35U (RS-AS-20 *Kayak*)
ARM *Armat;* Kh-25MP (RS-AS-12A *Kegler*)
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Air Defence Command 80,000 conscript; 70,000 reservists (total 150,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
AIR DEFENCE
5 AD div HQ (geographically based)
3 SAM bty with S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)
4 SAM bty with 9K37M1-2/9K317 Buk-M1-2/M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)
11 SAM bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
38 SAM bty with S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
10 SAM bty with S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Some SAM bty with 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
2 SAM bty with 9K331/9K331ME *Tor*-M1/M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
14 SAM bty with *Crotale*
12 SAM bty with M48 *Chaparral*
30 SAM bty with S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
18 AD bn with RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard*/GDF-003 with *Skyguard*
12 ADA bde (total: 100 ADA bn)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 777
Long-range ε18 S-300V4 (RS-SA-23)
Medium-range 323+: 40+ 9K37M1-2/9K317 *Buk*-M1-2/M2E (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*/RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*); ε33 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*; ε210 S-75M *Volkhov* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); ε40 S-125-2M *Pechora*-2M (RS-SA-26)
Short-range 300+: 56+ 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); 10 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 10+ 9K331ME *Tor*-M2E (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*); 24+ *Crotale*; 80 RIM-7M *Sea Sparrow* with *Skyguard;* ε120 S-125M *Pechora*-M (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
Point-defence 136+: 50 M1097 *Avenger*; 50+ M48 *Chaparral*; 36+ *Sinai*-23 with *Ayn al-Saqr*
GUNS 910
SP • 23mm 230 ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*
TOWED 680: **35mm** 80 GDF-005 with *Skyguard*; **57mm** 600 S-60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε397,000 active

Central Security Forces ε325,000

Ministry of Interior; includes conscripts
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) *Walid*
AUV *Sherpa Light Scout*

National Guard ε60,000

Lt wpns only
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
8 paramilitary bde (cadre) (3 paramilitary bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 250 *Walid*

Border Guard Forces ε12,000

Ministry of Interior; lt wpns only
FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
18 Border Guard regt

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 1,022; 1 inf bn; 1 tpt coy

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 11

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 1,066; 1 spec ops coy; 1 sy bn; 1 MP coy

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 4

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 25

FOREIGN FORCES

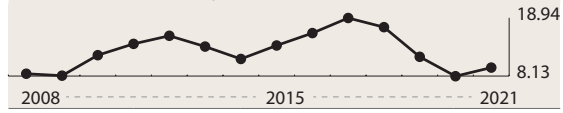
Australia MFO (*Operation Mazurka*) 27
Canada MFO 55
Colombia MFO 275; 1 inf bn
Czech Republic MFO 18; 1 C295M
Fiji MFO 170; elm 1 inf bn
France MFO 1
Italy MFO 75; 3 PB
New Zealand MFO 26; 1 trg unit; 1 tpt unit
Norway MFO 3
United Kingdom MFO 2
United Arab Emirates ε300: 12 F-16E/F *Fighting Falcon* (reported); *Wing Loong* I UAV; *Wing Loong* II UAV
United States MFO 452; elm 1 ARNG recce bn; 1 ARNG spt bn (1 EOD coy, 1 medical coy, 1 hel coy)
Uruguay MFO 41 1 engr/tpt unit

Iran IRN

Iranian Rial IRR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	IRR	35085tr	51048tr	
	USD	835bn	1.08tr	
per capita	USD	9,928	12,725	
Growth	%	3.4	2.5	
Inflation	%	36.4	39.3	
Def bdgt [a]	IRR	ε695tr	ε1,180tr	
	USD	ε16.5bn	ε25.0bn	
USD1=IRR		41999.98	47206.72	

[a] Excludes Law Enforcement Forces (NAJA)

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 85,888,910

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.2%	3.5%	3.3%	4.2%	24.6%	2.9%
Female	11.7%	3.4%	3.1%	4.0%	23.9%	3.3%

Capabilities

Iran is a major regional military power, with a military doctrine that combines territorial defence, through national mobilisation and a substantial missile arsenal, with an asymmetric forward-defence strategy. To achieve the latter objective, Iran exerts significant military effect via a range of regional allies and proxies, chiefly through their relationship with the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps (IRGC) Quds Force, as well as by the supply of weapons and other material. Iran has a key relationship with Syria and has developed significant influence in weaker regional states like Iraq, Lebanon and Yemen through a network of non-state groups, such as Hizbullah and Houthi forces. Tehran's direct military power-projection capabilities are based around the Middle East's largest short- and medium-range ballistic-missile inventory, as well as nascent cruise-missile and UAV capabilities. Attacks in Iraq and Saudi Arabia have demonstrated these systems' improved accuracy as well as sophisticated planning capabilities. The rest of the conventional armed forces, although large by regional standards, struggle with an increasingly obsolescent equipment inventory that ingenuity and asymmetric-warfare techniques can only partially offset. The divi-

sion of capability between the regular military services and the IRGC hampers effective command and control, although the IRGC has effectively monopolised the coordination roles in the military hierarchy. The IRGC's operational primacy, coupled with the regular armed forces' dependence on conscript personnel, has also focused combat experience in IRGC formations. In regional terms, Iran has a well-developed defence-industrial base, which has displayed the capacity to support and sustain equipment. However, it is still incapable of meeting the domestic need for major weapons systems, outside of specific sectors such as missiles and rockets systems.

ACTIVE 610,000 (Army 350,000 Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000 Navy 18,000 Air 37,000 Air Defence 15,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000

Armed Forces General Staff coordinates two parallel organisations: the regular armed forces and the Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps
Conscript liability 18–21 months (reported, with variations depending on location in which service is performed)

RESERVE 350,000 (Army 350,000, ex-service volunteers)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 130,000; 220,000 conscript (total 350,000)

FORCES BY ROLE

5 corps-level regional HQ

COMMAND

1 cdo div HQ
4 armd div HQ
2 mech div HQ
4 inf div HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo div (3 cdo bde)
6 cdo bde
1 SF bde

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
8 armd bde
Mechanised
14 mech bde
Light
12 inf bde
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bde
Aviation
Some avn gp

COMBAT SUPPORT

5 arty gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Totals incl those held by IRGC Ground Forces. Some equipment serviceability in doubt

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 1,513+: 480 T-72S; 150 M60A1; 75+ T-62; 100 *Chieftain* Mk3/Mk5; 540 T-54/T-55/Type-59/*Safir*-74; 168 M47/M48
LT TK 80+: 80 *Scorpion*
RECCE 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV 610+: 210 BMP-1; 400 BMP-2 with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); BMT-2 *Cobra*
APC 640+
APC (T) 340: 140 *Boragh* with 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 200 M113
APC (W) 300+: 300 BTR-50/BTR-60; *Rakhsh*
PPV *Toofan*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 20+: BREM-1 reported; 20 *Chieftain* ARV; M578; T-54/55 ARV reported
VLB 15 *Chieftain* AVLB
MW *Taftan* 1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel/Towsan*-1); *Almaz; Dehleavieh* (*Kornet*); I-*Raad*; *Saeqhe* 1; *Saeqhe* 2; *Toophan*; *Toophan* 2
RCL 200+: **75mm** M20; **82mm** B-10; **106mm** ε200 M40; **107mm** B-11

ARTILLERY 6,798+

SP 292+: **122mm** 60+: 60 2S1 *Gvozdika*; *Raad*-1 (*Thunder* 1); **155mm** 150+: 150 M109A1; *Raad*-2 (*Thunder* 2); **170mm** 30 M-1978; **175mm** 22 M107; **203mm** 30 M110
TOWED 2,030+; **105mm** 150: 130 M101A1; 20 M-56; **122mm** 640: 540 D-30; 100 Type-54 (M-30); **130mm** 985 M-46; **152mm** 30 D-20; **155mm** 205: 120 GHN-45; 70 M114; 15 Type-88 WAC-21; **203mm** 20 M115
MRL 1,476+: **107mm** 1,300: 700 Type-63; 600 HASEB *Fadjr* 1; **122mm** 157: 7 BM-11; 100 BM-21 *Grad*; 50 *Arash*/*Hadid*/*Noor*; **240mm** 19+: ε10 *Fadjr* 3; 9 M-1985; **330mm** *Fadjr* 5
MOR 3,000: **81mm**; **82mm**; **107mm** M30; **120mm** HM-15; HM-16; M-65

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional ε30 CH-SS-8 (175 msl); *Shahin*-1/*Shahin*-2; *Nazeat*; *Oghab*

AIRCRAFT • TPT 17 **Light** 16: 10 Cessna 185; 2 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 690; **PAX** 1 *Falcon* 20

HELICOPTERS

ATK 50 AH-1J *Cobra*
TPT 167: **Heavy** ε20 CH-47C *Chinook*; **Medium** 69: 49 Bell 214; 20 Mi-171; **Light** 78: 68 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 10 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6; *Kaman* 12
ISR • Medium *Ababil* 2; *Ababil* 3; *Mohajer* 3; *Mohajer* 4; **Light** *Mohajer* 2

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Short-range FM-80 (CH-SA-4)
Point-defence 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; *Misaq 1* (QW-1); *Misaq 2* (QW-18); 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*) (reported); HN-5A (CH-SA-3)

GUNS 1,122

SP 180: **23mm** 100 ZSU-23-4; **57mm** 80 ZSU-57-2
TOWED 942+: **14.5mm** ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** 300 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 92 GDF-002; **37mm** M-1939; **40mm** 50 L/70; **57mm** 200 S-60; **85mm** 300 M-1939

BOMBS

Laser-guided *Qaem*
Electro-optical guided *Qaem*

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps 190,000

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Ground Forces 150,000

Controls Basij paramilitary forces. Lightly manned in peacetime. Primary role: internal security; secondary role: external defence, in conjunction with regular armed forces

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND
31 provincial corps HQ (2 in Tehran)

SPECIAL FORCES
3 spec ops div
1 AB bde

MANOEUVRE
Armoured
2 armd div
3 armd bde
Light
8+ inf div
5+ inf bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Naval Forces 20,000+ (incl 5,000 Marines)

FORCES BY ROLE

COMBAT SUPPORT
Some arty bty
Some AShM bty with HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*) AShM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the IRGC operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes, including *Boghammar*-class vessels and small *Bavar*-class wing-in-ground effect air vehicles

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 127
PBFG 56:
5 C14 with 2 twin lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
10 Mk13 with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM, 2 single 324mm TT
10 *Thondor* (PRC *Houdong*) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802A (*Ghader*) AShM, 2 AK230 CIWS
25 *Peykaap* II (IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*) AShM/C-704 (*Nasr*), 2 single 324mm TT
6 *Zolfaghar* (*Peykaap* III/IPS-16 mod) with 2 single lnchr with C-701 (*Kosar*)/C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
PBFT 15 *Peykaap* I (IPS -16) with 2 single 324mm TT
PBF 35: 15 *Kashdom* II; 10 *Tir* (IPS-18); ε10 *Pashe* (MIG-G-1900)
PB 21: ε20 *Ghaem*; 1 *Shahid Nazeri*

AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Hormuz* 24 (*Hejaz* design for commercial use)
LANDING CRAFT • LCT 2 *Hormuz* 21 (minelaying capacity)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AP 3 *Naser*

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); HY-2 (CH-SSC-3 *Seersucker*)

HELICOPTERS
MRH 5 Mi-171 *Hip*
TPT • Light some Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium *Mohajer* 6

BOMBS
Laser-guided *Qaem*
Electro-optical guided *Qaem*

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Marines 5,000+

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne bde

Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps Aerospace Force 15,000

Controls Iran's strategic-missile force

FORCES BY ROLE

MISSILE
ε1 bde with *Shahab*-1/-2; *Qiam*-1
ε1 bn with *Shahab*-3 (IR-SS-7)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
MRBM • Conventional up to 50: *Shahab*-3 (IR-SS-7) (mobile & silo); some *Ghadr*-1 (in test); some *Emad*-1 (in test); some *Sajjil*-2 (in devt); some *Khorramshahr* (in devt)
SRBM • Conventional up to 100: some *Fateh*-110; some *Fateh*-313; Some *Khalij Fars* (*Fateh*-110 mod ASBM); some *Shahab*-1/-2; some *Qiam*-1; some *Zelzal;* some *Zolfagar* (IR-SS-1)
GLCM • Conventional some *Ya'ali* (*Quds-1*)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129; **Medium** *Shahed* 181; *Shahed* 191
ISR • Medium *Ababil* 3; *Mohajer* 4; *Shahed* 123

AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Medium-range *Ra'ad*/*3rd Khordad*; *Talash*/*15th Khordad*
Point-defence *Misaq 1* (QW-1); *Misaq 2* (QW-18)

BOMBS
Laser-guided *Sadid*
Electro-optical guided *Sadid*

Islamic Revolutionary Quds Force 5,000

Navy 18,000

HQ at Bandar Abbas

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

In addition to the vessels listed, the Iranian Navy operates a substantial number of patrol boats with a full-load displacement below 10 tonnes

SUBMARINES • TACTICAL 17
SSK 1 *Taregh* (RUS *Paltus* (Project 877EKM (*Kilo*))) (2 more non-operational) with 6 single 533mm TT
SSC 1 *Fateh* with 4 single 533mm TT with C-704 (*Nasr*-1) AShM/*Valfajr* HWT
SSW 15: 14 *Ghadir* (*Yono*) with 2 single 533mm TT with *Jask*-2 (C-704 (*Nasr*)) AShM/*Valfajr* HWT (additional vessels in build); 1 *Nahang*

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 68
CORVETTES 7
FSGM 3 *Jamaran* (UK Vosper Mk 5 derivative – 1 more undergoing sea trials) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 single lnchr with SM-1 SAM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
FSG 4:
2 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 114mm gun
1 *Alvand* (UK Vosper Mk 5) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 AK630M CIWS, 1 114mm gun
1 *Bayandor* (US PF-103) with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 2 triple 324mm SVTT Mk 32 ASTT, 1 76mm gun
PCFG 15: up to 10 *Kaman* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 1 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 76mm gun; 5+ Sina with 1 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM, 1 76mm gun
PBG 9:
3 *Hendijan* with 2 twin lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM
3 *Kayvan* with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
3 *Parvin* with 2 single lnchr with C-704 (*Nasr*) AShM
PBFT 3 *Kajami* (semi-submersible) with 2 324mm TT
PBF 1 MIL55
PB 33: 9 C14; 8 *Hendijan*; 6 MkII; 10 MkIII
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES • MCC 1 *Shahin*
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS 12
LST 3 *Hengam* with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 9 tanks; 225 troops)
LSM 3 *Farsi* (ROK) (capacity 9 tanks; 140 troops)
LSL 6 *Fouque*
LANDING CRAFT 11
LCT 2
LCU 1 *Liyan 110*
UCAC 8: 2 *Wellington* Mk 4; 4 *Wellington* Mk 5; 2 *Tondar* (UK *Winchester*)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 18
AE 2 *Delvar*
AFD 2 *Dolphin*
AG 1 *Hamzah* with 2 single lnchr with C-802 (*Noor*) (CH-SS-N-6) AShM
AK 3 *Delvar*
AKR 1 *Makran*
AORH 2 *Bandar Abbas*
AWT 5: 4 *Kangan*; 1 *Delvar*
AX 2 *Kialas*
COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM C-701 (*Kosar*); C-704 (*Nasr*); C-802 (*Noor*); C-802A (*Ghader*); *Ra'ad* (reported)

Marines 2,600

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
2 mne bde

Naval Aviation 2,600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT
TPT 16: **Light** 13: 5 Do-228; 4 F-27 *Friendship*; 4 *Turbo Commander* 680; **PAX** 3 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)
HELICOPTERS
ASW ε10 SH-3D *Sea King*
MCM 3 RH-53D *Sea Stallion*
TPT • Light 17: 5 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 2 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 10 Bell 212 (AB-212)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Shahed* 129;
BOMBS
Laser-guided *Sadid*
Electro-optical guided *Sadid*

Air Force 37,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Serviceability probably about 60% for US ac types and about 80% for PRC/Russian ac. Includes IRGC AF equipment
FIGHTER
1 sqn with F-7M *Airguard;* JJ-7*
2 sqn with F-14 *Tomcat*
2 sqn with MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1B/E;
1 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
5 sqn with F-4D/E *Phantom* II
3 sqn with F-5E/F *Tiger* II
1 sqn (forming) with Su-22M4 *Fitter K*; Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Su-24MK *Fencer* D
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with P-3F *Orion*
ISR
1 (det) sqn with RF-4E *Phantom* II*
SEARCH & RESCUE
Some flt with Bell 214C (AB-214C)
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-707; B-747; B-747F
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with B-707; *Falcon* 50; L-1329 *Jetstar*; Bell 412
2 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*
1 sqn with F-27 *Friendship*; *Falcon* 20
1 sqn with Il-76 *Candid*; An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*)
TRAINING
1 sqn with Beech F33A/C *Bonanza*
1 sqn with F-5B *Freedom Fighter*
1 sqn with PC-6
1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*
Some units with EMB-312 *Tucano*; MFI-17 *Mushshak*; TB-21 *Trinidad*; TB-200 *Tobago*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with CH-47 *Chinook*
Some units with Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); *Shabaviz* 2-75; *Shabaviz* 2061

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 332 combat capable
FTR 182+: 20 F-5B *Freedom Fighter*; 55+ F-5E/F *Tiger* II; 24 F-7M *Airguard*; up to 42 F-14 *Tomcat*; 35 MiG-29A/UB *Fulcrum*; up to 6 *Azarakhsh* (reported)
FGA 90: 62 F-4D/E *Phantom* II; 2 *Mirage* F-1BQ; 10 *Mirage* F-1EQ; up to 6 *Saegheh* (reported); up to 7 Su-22M4 *Fitter K*; 3+ Su-22UM-3K *Fitter* G
ATK 39: 29 Su-24MK *Fencer* D; 7 Su-25K *Frogfoot* (status unknown); 3 Su-25UBK *Frogfoot* (status unknown)
ASW 3 P-3F *Orion*
ISR: 6+ RF-4E *Phantom* II*
TKR/TPT 3: ε1 B-707; ε2 B-747
TPT 116: **Heavy** 12 Il-76 *Candid*; **Medium** ε19 C-130E/H *Hercules*; **Light** 75: 11 An-74TK-200; 5 An-140 (Iran-140 *Faraz*); 10 F-27 *Friendship*; 1 L-1329 *Jetstar*; 10 PC-6B *Turbo Porter*; 8 TB-21 *Trinidad*; 4 TB-200 *Tobago*; 3 *Turbo Commander* 680; 14 Y-7; 9 Y-12; **PAX** 10: ε1 B-707; 1 B-747; 4 B-747F; 1 *Falcon* 20; 3 *Falcon* 50
TRG 141: 25 Beech F33A/C *Bonanza*; 15 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 14 JJ-7*; 25 MFI-17 *Mushshak*; 12 *Parastu*; 15 PC-6; 35 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

HELICOPTERS
MRH 2 Bell 412
TPT 34+: **Heavy** 2+ CH-47 *Chinook*; **Medium** 30 Bell 214C (AB-214C); **Light** 2+: 2 Bell 206A *Jet Ranger* (AB-206A); some *Shabaviz* 2-75 (indigenous versions in production); some *Shabaviz* 2061

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR PL-2A‡; PL-7; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11A *Archer*); AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; **IR/SARH** R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **SARH** AIM-7E-2 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-54 *Phoenix*†
ASM AGM-65A *Maverick*; Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-25ML (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29L/T (RS-AS-14A/B *Kedge*)
AShM C-801K
ARM Kh-58 (RS-AS-11 *Kilter*)

BOMBS
Electro-optical guided GBU-87/B *Qassed*

Air Defence Force 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
16 bn with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*/*Shahin*
4 bn with S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
5 sqn with FM-80 (CH-SA-4); *Rapier*; HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 410
Long-range 42+: 10 S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 32 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*); *Bavar*-373
Medium-range 59+: ε50 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*/*Shahin*; 9 HQ-2 (CH-SA-1); *Talash*/*15th Khordad*
Short-range 279: 250 FM-80 (CH-SA-4); 29 9K331 *Tor*-M1 (RS-SA-15 *Gauntlet*)
Point-defence 30+: 30 *Rapier*; *Misaq 1* (QW-1); *Misaq 2* (QW-18)
GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **35mm** GDF-002

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 40,000–60,000

Law-Enforcement Forces 40,000–60,000 (border and security troops); 450,000 on mobilisation (incl conscripts)

Part of armed forces in wartime

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB ε90
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 2+: 2 An-140; some Cessna 185/Cessna 310
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light ε24 AB-205 (Bell 205)/ AB-206 (Bell 206) *Jet Ranger*

Basij Resistance Force ε600,000 on mobilisation

Paramilitary militia with claimed membership of 12.6 million; ε600,000 combat capable

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
2,500 militia bn(-) (claimed, limited permanent membership)

DEPLOYMENT

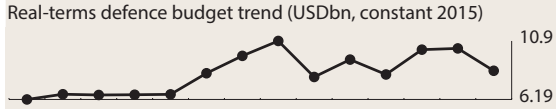
GULF OF ADEN AND SOMALI BASIN: Navy: 1 FSG; 1 LST
MALI: UN • MINUSMA 2
SYRIA: 1,500

Iraq IRQ

Iraqi Dinar IQD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	IQD	202tr	292tr	
	USD	169bn	201bn	
per capita	USD	4,223	4,893	
Growth	%	-15.7	3.6	
Inflation	%	0.6	6.4	
Def bdgt [a]	IQD	ε12.1tr	ε10.7tr	
	USD	ε10.2bn	ε7.4bn	
FMA (US)	USD	0m	0m	250m
USD1=IQD		1190.81	1450.00	

[a] Excludes Ministry of the Interior and National Security Council budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 39,650,145

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.6%	5.4%	4.7%	3.9%	16.1%	1.5%
Female	17.8%	5.2%	4.5%	3.9%	16.2%	1.9%

Capabilities

While the armed forces' capabilities and morale have generally improved since the collapse of several divisions in the face of the ISIS advance in the north in 2014, there remains concern about

Baghdad's ability to independently sustain this level of operational effectiveness. The continuing reliance on a relatively small number of key formations for offensive operations, particularly the well-regarded Counter-Terrorism Service, has resulted in these forces suffering disproportionately high levels of attrition. Meanwhile, the nature of the relationship between the official government forces, the Kurdish Peshmerga forces and the Popular Mobilisation Units militias remains an unresolved issue. The government's most critical security relationship has been with the US, on whom Iraqi forces remain largely dependent for training and ISR support, as well as contractor maintenance. Political pressure from nationalist and Iran-aligned political parties, and continuing attacks on US forces by Iranian-supported militia units, have strained this relationship in recent years, and the US has begun drawing down its presence in the country. The NATO Mission Iraq remains, with a focus on training and capacity-building. The armed forces' inventory comprises a heterogeneous mix of Soviet-era and Russian equipment combined with newer European- and US-sourced platforms, and significant shortcomings in logistics support remain a problem. Barring military maintenance facilities, Iraq's defence industry has only limited capacity, focusing on the manufacture of light weapons and ammunition.

ACTIVE 193,000 (Army 180,000 Navy 3,000 Air 5,000 Air Defence 5,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 266,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε180,000

Includes Counter Terrorism Service

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
- 3 SF bde
- 1 ranger bde (3 ranger bn)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
- 1 (9th) armd div (2 armd bde, 2 mech bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Mechanised
- 3 (5th, 8th & 10th) mech div (4 mech inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde) 1 (7th) mech div (2 mech inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)

Light
- 1 (6th) mot div (3 mot inf bde, 1 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (14th) mot div (2 mot inf bde, 3 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (1st) inf div (2 inf bde)
- 1 (11th) inf div (3 lt inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 (15th) inf div (5 inf bde)
- 1 (16th) inf div (2 inf bde)
- 1 (17th Cdo) inf div (4 inf bde, 1 engr bn, 1 sigs regt, 1 log bde)
- 1 inf bde

Other
- 1 (PM SF) sy div (3 inf bde)

HELICOPTER
- 1 atk hel sqn with Mi-28NE *Havoc*
- 1 atk hel sqn with Mi-35M *Hind*
- 1 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)
- 3 atk hel sqn with Bell T407; H135M
- 3 sqn with Mi-17 *Hip* H; Mi-171Sh
- 1 ISR sqn with SA342M *Gazelle*
- 2 trg sqn with Bell 206; OH-58C *Kiowa*
- 1 trg sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II)
- 1 trg sqn with Mi-17 *Hip*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 391+: ε100 M1A1 *Abrams;* 168+ T-72M/M1; ε50 T-55; 73 T-90S

RECCE 453: ε400 *Akrep*; 18 BRDM 2; 35 EE-9 *Cascavel*;

IFV 650: ε400 BMP-1; ε90 BMP-3M; ε60 BTR-4 (inc variants); 100 BTR-80A

APC 1,592+

APC (T) 900: ε500 M113A2/*Talha*; ε400 MT-LB

PPV 692+: 12 *Barracuda*; 250 *Caiman*; *Gorets*-M; ε400 ILAV *Badger; Mamba*; 30 *Maxxpro*

AUV 20+: M-ATV; 20 *Commando*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 222+: 180 BREM; 35+ M88A1/2; 7 *Maxxpro* ARV; T-54/55 ARV; Type-653; VT-55A

NBC VEHICLES 20 *Fuchs* NBC

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*) (reported)

ARTILLERY 1,064+

SP 48+: **152mm** 18+ Type-83; **155mm** 30: 6 M109A1; 24 M109A5

TOWED 60+: **130mm** M-46/Type-59; **152mm** D-20; Type-83; **155mm** ε60 M198

MRL 6+: **122mm** some BM-21 *Grad*; **220mm** 6+ TOS-1A

MOR 950+: **81mm** ε500 M252; **120mm** ε450 M120; **240mm** M-240

HELICOPTERS

ATK 35: 11 Mi-28NE *Havoc*; 4 Mi-28UB *Havoc*; 20+ Mi-35M *Hind*

MRH 63+: 4+ SA342 *Gazelle*; 17 Bell IA407; 23 H135M**;** ε19 Mi-17 *Hip* H/Mi-171Sh

ISR 10 OH-58C *Kiowa*

TPT • Light 44: 16 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 10 Bell 206B3 *Jet Ranger*; ε18 Bell T407

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES • CISR Heavy 12 CH-4†

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • ASM 9K114 *Shturm* (RS-AT-6 *Spiral*); AGR-20A APKWS; AR-1; *Ingwe*

Navy 3,000

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32

PCF (2 *Musa ibn Nusayr* (ITA *Assad*) with 1 76mm gun non operational)

PCO 2 *Al Basra* (US *River Hawk)*

PCC 4 *Fateh* (ITA *Diciotti*)

PB 20: 12 Swiftships 35; 5 *Predator* (PRC 27m); 3 *Al Faw*

PBR 6: 2 Type-200; 4 Type-2010

Marines 1,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Amphibious
- 2 mne bn

Air Force ε5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*

GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*
1 sqn with L-159A; L-159T1

ISR
1 sqn with CH-2000 *Sama*; SB7L-360 *Seeker*
1 sqn with Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**
1 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air*

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with An-32B *Cline*
1 sqn with C-130E/J-30 *Hercules*

TRAINING
1 sqn with Cessna 172, Cessna 208B
1 sqn with *Lasta*-95
1 sqn with T-6A
1 sqn with T-50IQ *Golden Eagle**

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 90 combat capable
FGA 34: 26 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; **ATK** 30: 10 L-159A; 1 L-159T1; ε19 Su-25/Su-25K/Su-25UBK *Frogfoot*†
ISR 10: 2 Cessna AC-208B *Combat Caravan**; 2 SB7L-360 *Seeker*; 6 Beech 350ER *King Air*
TPT 29: **Medium** 15: 3 C-130E *Hercules*; 6 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 6 An-32B *Cline* (of which 2 combat capable); **Light** 14: 1 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; 8 Cessna 172
TRG 57+: 8 CH-2000 *Sama;* 10+ *Lasta*-95; 15 T-6A; 24 T-50IQ *Golden Eagle**

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; AIM-9M *Sidewinder*; **SARH** AIM-7M *Sparrow*
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*

BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10 *Paveway* II; GBU-12 *Paveway* II
INS/GPS-guided FT-9

Air Defence Command ε5,000

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE
1 SAM bn with 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)
1 SAM bn with M1097 *Avenger*
1 SAM bn with 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
1 ADA bn with ZU-23-2; S-60

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 24+
Short-range 24 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)
Point-defence M1097 *Avenger*; 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS • TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε266,000

Iraqi Federal Police ε36,000

Territorial Interdiction Force ε50,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
Other
4 sy bde
11 sy bde (forming)

Militias ε180,000

Popular Mobilisation Units include: Badr Organisation; Kataib Hizbullah; Kataib Imam Ali; Kataib Sayyid al-Shuhada

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia *Operation Inherent Resolve (Okra)* 110 • NATO Mission Iraq 2

Belgium *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Valiant Phoenix*) 7

Canada *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Impact*) 250; 1 SF gp; 1 hel flt with 3 Bell 412 (CH-146 *Griffon*); 1 med unit • NATO Mission Iraq 17

Czech Republic *Operation Inherent Resolve* 60

Denmark NATO Mission Iraq 210; 1 SF gp; 1 trg team

Estonia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 10 • NATO Mission Iraq 40

Fiji UNAMI 168; 2 sy unit

Finland *Operation Inherent Resolve* 75; 1 trg unit • NATO Mission Iraq 5

France *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6 • NATO Mission Iraq 3

Germany *Operation Inherent Resolve* 80 • NATO Mission Iraq 10

Greece NATO Mission Iraq 1

Hungary *Operation Inherent Resolve* 138 • NATO Mission Iraq 19

Italy *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Prima Parthica*) 600; 1 inf regt; 1 trg unit; 1 hel sqn with 4 NH90 • NATO Mission Iraq 280

Latvia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6

Lithuania *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6 • NATO Mission Iraq 9

Nepal UNAMI 77; 1 sy unit

Netherlands *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 2 trg units • NATO Mission Iraq 2

New Zealand *Operation Inherent Resolve* 9

Norway *Operation Inherent Resolve* 60; 1 trg unit • NATO Mission Iraq 2

Poland *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150 • NATO Mission Iraq 30

Portugal *Operation Inherent Resolve* 30

Romania *Operation Inherent Resolve* 1 • NATO Mission Iraq 4

Slovakia NATO Mission Iraq 5

Slovenia *Operation Inherent Resolve* 6

Spain *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 trg units; 1 hel unit • NATO Mission Iraq 115

Sweden *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2 • NATO Mission Iraq 1

Turkey Army 1,000; 1 cdo unit • NATO Mission Iraq 86

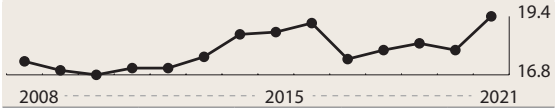
United Kingdom *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Shader*)/ NATO Mission Iraq 100

United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 ARNG inf bde(-); 1 EOD pl; 1 atk hel bn with AH-64E *Apache*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper* • NATO Mission Iraq 1

Israel ISR

New Israeli Shekel ILS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	ILS	1.40tr	1.52tr	
	USD	407bn	468bn	
per capita	USD	44,181	49,840	
Growth	%	-2.2	7.1	
Inflation	%	-0.6	1.4	
Def bdgt	ILS	59.3bn	65.9bn	63.9bn
	USD	17.2bn	20.3bn	
FMA (US)	USD	3.30bn	3.30bn	3.30bn
USD1=ILS		3.44	3.25	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 8,787,045

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.6%	4.1%	3.9%	3.6%	19.7%	5.4%
Female	13.0%	4.0%	3.7%	3.4%	19.1%	6.6%

Capabilities

The Israel Defense Forces (IDF) are organised for territorial defence, short-term interventions in neighbouring states and limited regional power projection. Israel is widely believed to possess a nuclear-weapons capability. Following the 2015 Plan *Gideon*, the IDF adopted a new five-year Plan *Tnufa* (Momentum) in 2020. It seeks to improve areas of relative superiority such as technology and intelligence, to ensure swifter and more decisive operations against future threats. The new government approved a defence budget in mid-2021, following two years without a new budget, which has enabled the plan to proceed. The US remains Israel's key defence partner, as well as a significant source of funding, and is instrumental in several of the IDF's equipment programmes, particularly in missile defence and combat aviation. Israel also maintains discreet ties with a number of Arab states and has recently normalised relations with several Gulf states. Personnel quality and training are generally high, despite the IDF's continuing reliance on national service. Ground-forces training is being overhauled, with new training centres under construction. Given its planned mission-set, the IDF's logistics capabilities are limited to sustaining operations within Israel itself or in immediately neighbouring territories. The largely asymmetric nature of the threats the IDF has faced in recent years has focused modernisation efforts on force-protection, missile-defence and precision-strike capabilities. Israel maintains a broad defence-industrial base, with world-class capabilities in several areas, notably armoured vehicles, uninhabited systems, guided weapons, radars and sensors, and cyber security.

ACTIVE 169,500 (Army 126,000 Navy 9,500 Air 34,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 8,000

Conscript liability Officers 48 months, other ranks 32 months, women 24 months (Jews and Druze only; Christians, Circassians and Muslims may volunteer)

RESERVE 465,000 (Army 400,000 Navy 10,000 Air 55,000)

Annual trg as cbt reservists to age 40 (some specialists to age 54) for male other ranks, 38 (or marriage/pregnancy) for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Strategic Forces

Israel is widely believed to have a nuclear capability – delivery means include F-15I and F-16I ac, *Jericho* 2 IRBM and, reportedly, *Dolphin/Tanin*-class SSKs with LACM

FORCES BY ROLE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE

3 IRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

IRBM • Nuclear: ε24 *Jericho* 2

Strategic Defences

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

3 bty with *Arrow* 2 ATBM with *Green Pine/Super Green Pine* radar and *Citrus Tree* command post
10 bty with *Iron Dome* (incl reserve bty)
4 bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
2 bty with *David's Sling*

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 10

COMMUNICATIONS 3 *Amos*

ISR 7: 1 EROS; 5 *Ofeq* (5, 7, 9, 10 & 16); 1 TecSAR-1 (*Polaris*)

Army 26,000; 100,000 conscript (total 126,000)

Organisation and structure of formations may vary according to op situations. Equipment includes that required for reserve forces on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

3 (regional comd) corps HQ
2 armd div HQ
1 (Multidimensional) div HQ
5 (territorial) inf div HQ
1 (home defence) comd HQ

SPECIAL FORCES

1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops unit)

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 indep recce bn

Armoured

3 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 a rmd bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr bn)
1 (Multidimensional) armd inf/ISR bn

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde (3 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)
1 mech inf bde (1 recce bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 cbt spt bn)
1 indep mech inf bn

Light
1 (Border Protection) inf bde (2 ISR bn, 4 inf bn)
1 mtn inf bde
2 indep inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 para bde (3 para bn, 1 cbt spt bn, 1 sigs coy)
Other
1 armd trg bde (3 armd bn)
1 (Border Protection) sy bde (4 sy bn; 2 ISR bn)
COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bde
1 engr bde (3 engr bn, 3 EOD coy)
1 CBRN bn
1 int bde (3 int bn)
1 SIGINT unit
2 MP bn

Reserves 400,000+ on mobilisation

FORCES BY ROLE
COMMAND
3 armd div HQ
1 AB div HQ
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
9 armd bde
Mechanised
8 mech inf bde
Light
16 (territorial/regional) inf bde
Air Manoeuvre
4 para bde
Mountain
1 mtn inf bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
5 arty bde
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
6 log unit

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT ε400 *Merkava* MkIV (ε700 *Merkava* MkIII; ε200 *Merkava* MkIV all in store)
APC • APC (T) 1,190: ε290 *Namer*; 500 M113A2; ε400 *Nagmachon* (*Centurion* chassis); *Nakpadon* (5,100: ε100 *Achzarit* (modified T-55 chassis); 5,000 M113A1/A2 all in store)
AUV *Ze'ev*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV D9R; *Namer*; *Puma*
ARV *Nemmera*; M88A1; M113 ARV
VLB *Alligator* MAB; M48/60; MTU
NBC VEHICLES ε8 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP M113 with *Spike; Tamuz* (*Spike* NLOS)
MANPATS IMI MAPATS; *Spike* SR/MR/LR/ER
ARTILLERY 530
SP 250: **155mm** 250 M109A5 (**155mm** 30 M109A2; **175mm** 36 M107; **203mm** 36 M110 all in store)
TOWED (**155mm** 171: 40 M-46 mod; 50 M-68/M-71; 81 M-839P/M-845P all in store)
MRL 30: **227mm** 30 M270 MLRS; **306mm** IMI *Lynx* (**160mm** 50 LAR-160; **227mm** 18 M270 MLRS; **290mm** 20 LAR-290 all in store)
MOR 250: **81mm** 250 (**81mm** 1,100; **120mm** 650; **160mm** 18 Soltam M-66 all in store)
AIR DEFENCE • SAM • Point-defence *Machbet*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 7,000; 2,500 conscript (total 9,500)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
SUBMARINES 5
SSK 5:
3 *Dolphin* (GER HDW design) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)
2 *Tanin* (GER HDW design) (fitted with AIP) with 6 single 533mm TT with UGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM/*SeaHake* (DM2A3) HWT/*SeaHake* mod 4 (DM2A4) HWT/*Kaved* HWT, 4 single 650mm TT with dual-capable LACM (reported)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 49
CORVETTES • FSGHM 7:
2 *Eilat* (*Sa'ar* 5) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Gabriel* V AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM (being upgraded to *Barak*-8), 2 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)
1 *Eilat* (*Sa'ar* 5) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM/*Gabriel* V AShM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-8 SAM, 2 triple 324mm TT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)
4 *Magen* (*Sa'ar* 6) with 2 quad lnchr with *Gabriel* V AShM, 2 20-cell VLS with *Tamir* (C-*Dome*) SAM, 4 8-cell VLS with *Barak* LRAD, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 54 LWT (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther* ASW hel)
PCGM 8 *Hetz* (*Sa'ar* 4.5) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84 *Harpoon* AShM (can also be fitted with up to 6 single lnchr with *Gabriel* II AShM), 2 8-cell VLS with *Barak*-1 SAM, (can be fitted with 2 triple 324mm Mk32 TT with Mk46 LWT), 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CWIS, 1 76mm gun
PBF 34: 5 *Shaldag*; 3 *Stingray*; 9 *Super Dvora* Mk I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 4 *Super Dvora* Mk II (SSM & TT may be fitted); 6 *Super Dvora* Mk II-I (SSM & TT may be fitted); 4 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM & TT may be fitted); 3 *Super Dvora* Mk III (SSM may be fitted)
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • LCVP 3 *Manta*
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Bat Yam* (ex-GER Type-745)

Naval Commandos ε300

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 cdo unit

Air Force 34,000

Responsible for Air and Space Coordination

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER & FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-15A/B/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
1 sqn with F-15B/C/D *Eagle* (*Baz*)
1 sqn with F-15I *Ra'am*

5 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)
4 sqn with F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*)
2 sqn with F-35I *Adir*

ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with AS565SA *Panther* (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)

ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with RC-12D *Guardrail*; Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*); Beech 200 *King Air*; Beech 200T *King Air*; Beech 200CT *King Air*

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with Gulfstream G550 *Eitam*; Gulfstream G550 *Shavit*

TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130E/H *Hercules*; KC-130H *Hercules*
1 sqn with C-130J-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with KC-707

TRAINING
1 OPFOR sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*)
1 sqn with F-35I *Adir*
1 sqn with M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*)
1 sqn with AH-64D *Apache* (*Sarat*)

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with CH-53D *Sea Stallion*
2 sqn with S-70A *Black Hawk*; UH-60A *Black Hawk*
1 medevac unit with CH-53D *Sea Stallion*

UAV
1 ISR sqn with *Hermes* 450
1 ISR sqn with *Heron* (*Shoval*); *Heron* TP (*Eitan*)
1 ISR sqn with *Heron* (*Shoval*) (MP role)

AIR DEFENCE
3 bty with *Arrow* 2/3
10 bty with *Iron Dome*
4 bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
2 bty with *David's Sling*

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF wg (2 SF unit, 1 CSAR unit, 1 int unit)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE
3 IRBM sqn with *Jericho* 2

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 339 combat capable
FGA 309: 16 F-15A *Eagle* (*Baz*); 6 F-15B *Eagle* (*Baz*); 17 F-15C *Eagle* (*Baz*); 19 F-15D *Eagle* (*Baz*); 25 F-15I *Ra'am*; ε50 F-16C *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*); 49 F-16D *Fighting Falcon* (*Barak*); 97 F-16I *Fighting Falcon* (*Sufa*); 30 F-35I *Adir*
ISR 7: 6 RC-12D *Guardrail*; 1 Gulfstream G550 *Oron*
ELINT 4: 1 EC-707; 3 Gulfstream G550 *Shavit*
AEW 4: 2 B-707 *Phalcon*; 2 Gulfstream G550 *Eitam* (1 more on order)
TKR/TPT 10: 4 KC-130H *Hercules*; 6 KC-707
TPT 65: **Medium** 18: 5 C-130E *Hercules*; 6 C-130H *Hercules*; 7 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **Light** 47: 3 AT-802 *Air Tractor*; 9 Beech 200 *King Air*; 8 Beech 200T *King Air*; 5 Beech 200CT *King Air*; 22 Beech A36 *Bonanza* (*Hofit*)
TRG 66: 16 Grob G-120; 30 M-346 *Master* (*Lavi*)*; 20 T-6A

HELICOPTERS
ATK 43: 26 AH-64A *Apache* (*Peten*); 17 AH-64D *Apache* (*Sarat*)
ASW 7 AS565SA *Panther* (missions flown by IAF but with non-rated aircrew)
ISR 12 OH-58B *Kiowa*
TPT 80: **Heavy** 25 CH-53D *Sea Stallion*; **Medium** 49: 39 S-70A *Black Hawk*; 10 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; **Light** 6 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger*

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR 3+: **Heavy** 3+: *Heron* (*Shoval*); 3 *Heron* TP (*Eitan*); RQ-5A *Hunter*; **Medium** *Hermes* 450; *Hermes* 900 (22+ *Searcher* MkII in store); (an unknown number of ISR UAVs are combat capable)

LOITERING MUNITIONS *Harop*; *Harpy*

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
IRBM • Nuclear ε24 *Jericho* 2

AIR DEFENCE
SAM 40+:
Long-range M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
Medium-range some *David's Sling*
Short-range up to 40 *Iron Dome*
Point-defence *Machbet*
GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*

MISSILE DEFENCE • SAM 24 *Arrow* 2/*Arrow* 3;

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9 *Sidewinder*; *Python* 4; **IIR** *Python* 5; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; AGM-62B *Walleye*; AGM-65 *Maverick*; *Delilah* AL; *Popeye* I/II; *Spike* NLOS

BOMBS
IIR guided *Opher*
Laser-guided *Griffin*; *Lizard*; *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided GBU-31 JDAM; GBU-39 Small Diameter Bomb (*Barad Had*); *Spice*

Airfield Defence 3,000 active (15,000 reservists)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε8,000

Border Police ε8,000

FOREIGN FORCES

UNTSO unless specified. UNTSO figures represent total numbers for mission

Argentina 3
Australia 13
Austria 4
Belgium 1
Bhutan 6 • UNDOF 3
Canada 5
Chile 3
China 4
Czech Republic UNDOF 3
Denmark 10
Estonia 3
Fiji 3 • UNDOF 151; 1 inf coy
Finland 15
Ghana UNDOF 6
India 2 • UNDOF 198; 1 inf pl; 1 MP pl; 1 log coy(-)
Ireland 11 • UNDOF 130; 1 inf coy
Nepal 3 • UNDOF 409; 1 mech inf coy; 1 inf coy; 1 log coy(-)

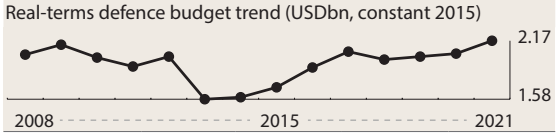
Netherlands 11 • UNDOF 1
New Zealand 7
Norway 12
Poland 3
Russia 4
Serbia 1
Slovakia 3
Slovenia 2
Sweden 6
Switzerland 13
United States 2 • US Strategic Command; 100; 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar at Mount Keren
Uruguay UNDOF 232; 1 mech inf coy
Zambia 1

Jordan JOR

Jordanian Dinar JOD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	JOD	31.0bn	32.1bn	
	USD	43.8bn	45.3bn	
per capita	USD	4,286	4,394	
Growth	%	-1.6	2.0	
Inflation	%	0.4	1.6	
Def bdgt [a]	JOD	1.22bn	1.28bn	
	USD	1.72bn	1.80bn	
FMA (US)	USD	425m	500m	350m
USD1=JOD		0.71	0.71	

[a] Excludes expenditure on public order and safety

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 10,909,567

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	16.6%	5.3%	5.0%	4.7%	19.1%	1.8%
Female	15.8%	5.0%	4.4%	4.0%	16.3%	1.9%

Capabilities

The Jordanian armed forces are structured to provide border security and an armoured response to conventional threats. Efforts to restructure, review modernisation requirements and increase efficiency are ongoing. In recent years, Jordan has withdrawn some equipment from service, particularly aircraft, likely due to budgetary pressure. There has been no recent public statement of defence policy, but regional instability is a prime concern, principally the ongoing war in Syria. Jordan is a major non-NATO ally of the US and there is a close bilateral defence relationship, with Jordan receiving a minimum of USD350 million a year in Foreign Military Financing until the end of 2022. The country has developed a bespoke special-forces training centre and has hosted training for numerous state and non-state military forces. A training centre for female personnel was inaugurated in mid-2021 and aims to boost the number of women in the military to 3% of the total. Personnel are well trained, particularly aircrew and special forces, who are highly regarded internationally. Jordanian forces are able to independently deploy regionally and have participated in ISAF operations in Afghanistan and in coalition air operations over Syria and Yemen. Jordan's inventory largely comprises older systems and procurements have typically been in small numbers, second-hand or donations. Although the state-owned Jordan Design and Development Bureau (JODDB, formerly KADDB) has demonstrated the capacity to upgrade vehicles, the army has largely recapitalised its armoured-vehicle fleet with second-hand armour from European countries. JODDB produces some light armoured vehicles for domestic use, but the company currently has little export profile.

ACTIVE 100,500 (Army 86,000 Navy 500 Air 14,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 15,000

RESERVE 65,000 (Army 60,000 Joint 5,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 86,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 (Royal Guard) SF gp (1 SF regt, 1 SF bn, 1 CT bn)
1 spec ops bde (3 spec ops bn)
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
2 armd bde
Mechanised
8 mech bde
Light
2 (Border Gd) inf bde
1 (Border Gd) inf gp
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bde (3 AB bn)
COMBAT SUPPORT
4 arty bde
4 AD bde
1 MRL bn
1 engr bn
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 log bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 266: ε80 FV4034 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*) (being withdrawn); 4+ *Leclerc*; 182 M60A3 (ε300 FV4034 *Challenger* 1 (*Al Hussein*) in store)
ASLT 80 B1 *Centauro* (61 more in store)
IFV 720: 13 AIFV-B-C25; 50 *Marder* 1A3; 321 *Ratel*-20; 336 YPR-765 PRI
APC 923+
APC (T) 729: 370 M113A1/A2 Mk1J; 269 M577A2 (CP); 87 YPR-765 PRCO (CP); 3 AIFV-B
PPV 194: some *Al-Wahsh*; 25 *Marauder*; 25 *Matador*; 100 *MaxxPro*; 44 *Nomad/Thunder*
AUV 35 *Cougar*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 85+: *Al Monjed*; 5 BPz-1; FV4204 *Chieftain* ARV; 32 M88A1; 30 M578; 18 YPR-806
MW 12 *Aardvark* Mk2
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 115: 70 M901; 45 AIFV-B-*Milan*
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; TOW/TOW-2A; 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); Luch *Corsar*; *Stugna*-P

ARTILLERY 1,393+
SP 506: **155mm** 358 M109A1/A2; **203mm** 148 M110A2
TOWED 94: **105mm** 66: 54 M102; 12 M119A2; **155mm** 28: 10 M1/M59; 18 M114; **203mm** (4 M115 in store)
MRL 16+: **227mm** 12 M142 HIMARS; **273mm** 4+ WM-80
MOR 777: **81mm** 359; **SP 81mm** 50; **107mm** 50 M30; **120mm** 300 Brandt **SP 120mm** 18 *Agrab* Mk2
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 92+: 92 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K310 *Igla*-1 (RS-SA-16 *Gimlet*); 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS • SP 108: **23mm** 48 ZSU-23-4 Shilka; **35mm** 60 *Gepard*

Navy ε500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 9
PBF 2 Response Boat-Medium (RB-M)
PB 7: 4 *Abdullah (*US *Dauntless)*; 3 *Al Hussein* (UK Vosper 30m)

Marines

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne unit

Air Force 14,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
ISR
1 sqn with AT-802U *Air Tractor*
1 sqn with Cessna 208B
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130E *Hercules*
TRAINING
1 OCU with F-16AM/BM *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with PC-21
1 sqn with Grob 120TP
1 hel sqn with R-44 *Raven* II
ATTACK HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AH-1F *Cobra* (with TOW)
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with AS332M *Super Puma;* UH-60A *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with UH-60A *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with UH-60M *Black Hawk*
1 sqn with Mi-26T2 *Halo*
1 (Royal) flt with VH-60M *Black Hawk;* AW139
ISR UAV
1 sqn with S-100 *Camcopter*
AIR DEFENCE
2 bde with MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 57 combat capable
FGA 47: 33 F-16AM *Fighting Falcon*; 14 F-16BM *Fighting Falcon*
ATK (2 AC235 in store, offered for sale)
ISR 10 AT-802U *Air Tractor**
TPT 10: **Medium** 3 C-130E *Hercules* (1 C-130B *Hercules*; 4 C-130H *Hercules* in store); **Light** 7: 5 Cessna 208B; 2 M-28 *Skytruck* (2 C295M in store, offered for sale)
TRG 27: 15 Grob 120TP; 12 PC-21; (12 *Hawk* Mk63* in store, offered for sale)
HELICOPTERS
ATK 12 AH-1F *Cobra* (17 more in store, offered for sale)
MRH 14: 3 AW139; 11 H135M (Tpt/SAR) (6 MD-530F in store, offered for sale)
TPT 49: **Heavy** 4 Mi-26T2 *Halo*; **Medium** 33: 10 AS332M *Super Puma* (being WFU); 8 UH-60A *Black Hawk*; 12 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; 3 VH-60M *Black Hawk*; (8 UH-60L in store, offered for sale); **Light** 12 R-44 *Raven* II; (13 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*) in store, offered for sale)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy (some CH-4B in store, offered for sale)
ISR • Light up to 10 S-100 *Camcopter*
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Medium-range 24 MIM-23B Phase III I-*Hawk*
GUNS • TOWED 40mm 22 L/70 (with *Flycatcher* radar)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J/N/P *Sidewinder;* **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*; BGM-71 TOW
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε15,000 active

Gendarmerie ε15,000 active

3 regional comd

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
2 SF unit
MANOEUVRE
Other
10 sy bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 25+: AT105 *Saxon* (reported); 25+ EE-11 *Urutu*
AUV AB2 *Al-Jawad*

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 10

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 14

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 329; 1 mech inf coy(+)

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 6

WESTERN SAHARA: UN • MINURSO 2

FOREIGN FORCES

France *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Chammal*) 300; 4 *Rafale* F3

Germany *Operation Inherent Resolve* 150; 1 A400M

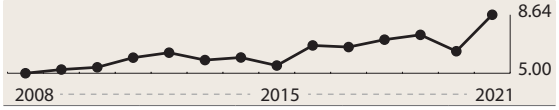
United States Central Command: *Operation Inherent Resolve* 2,000; 1 FGA sqn with 18 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 1 CISR sqn with 12 MQ-9A *Reaper*

Kuwait KWT

Kuwaiti Dinar KWD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	KWD	32.4bn	40.2bn	
	USD	106bn	132bn	
per capita	USD	22,684	27,927	
Growth	%	-8.9	0.9	
Inflation	%	2.1	3.2	
Def bdgt [a]	KWD	2.09bn	2.93bn	
	USD	6.82bn	9.64bn	
USD1=KWD		0.31	0.30	

[a] Includes National Guard

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 3,032,065

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.5%	3.3%	4.9%	7.2%	28.8%	1.3%
Female	11.5%	3.1%	3.7%	4.3%	17.7%	1.7%

Capabilities

Kuwait's armed forces are postured to provide territorial defence through a strategy of holding out against any superior aggressor until allied forces can be mobilised to assist. Kuwait is a member of the GCC, but its key defence relationship has been with the US since 1991. Washington designated Kuwait a major non-NATO ally in 2004, and a bilateral defence-cooperation agreement provides for a range of joint activities and mentoring, and the stationing and pre-positioning of significant numbers of US personnel and supplies of equipment. The US drawdown of forces from CENTCOM in 2021 means that, in future, greater emphasis for Kuwait's defence may be placed upon the country's own capabilities, as well as those of its regional GCC allies. The focus on national defence means that Kuwait has little expeditionary sustainment capacity, although it did make a small air contribution to the Saudi-led coalition at the beginning of the Yemen conflict. Air and missile defence has been the primary focus of recent modernisation actions, given Kuwait's proximity to Iran, but the Emirate has also begun to modernise its fleets of ageing land- and air-combat platforms. There is some organic maintenance capacity, though this is bolstered by contractor support. Kuwait lacks a domestic defence-industrial base and is reliant on imports, albeit with offset requirements to help stimulate the country's wider industrial sector.

ACTIVE 17,500 (Army 11,500 Navy 2,000 Air 2,500 Emiri Guard 1,500) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 7,100

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18–35 years

RESERVE 23,700 (Joint 23,700)

Reserve obligation to age 40; 1 month annual trg

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 11,500

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF unit

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 mech/recce bde

Armoured

3 armd bde

Mechanised

2 mech inf bde

Light

1 cdo bde

Other

1 (Amiri) gd bde

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 arty bde

1 engr bde

1 MP bn

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log gp

1 fd hospital

Reserve

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

1 bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 294: 218 M1A2 *Abrams*; 1 M1A2K *Abrams*; 75 M-84AB (75 more in store)

IFV 537: 76 BMP-2; 122 BMP-3; 103 BMP-3M; 236 *Desert Warrior*† (incl variants)

APC 260

APC (T) 260: 230 M113A2; 30 M577 (CP)

APC (W) (40 TH 390 *Fahd* in store)

AUV 300 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 19+: 19 M88A1/2; Type-653A; *Warrior*

MW *Aardvark* Mk2

NBC VEHICLES 12 *Fuchs*-2 NBC

ARTY 211

SP 155mm 106: 37 M109A3; 18 Mk F3; 51 PLZ-45 (18 AU-F-1 in store)

MRL 300mm 27 9A52 *Smerch*

MOR 78: **81mm** 60; **107mm** 6 M30; **120mm** ε12 RT-F1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 74: 66 HMMWV TOW; 8 M901

MANPATS 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); TOW-2

RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence *Starburst*; FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy ε2,000 (incl 500 Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 20

PCFG 2:

1 *Al Sanbouk* (GER Lurssen TNC 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

1 *Istiqlal* (GER Lurssen TNC 57m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBF 10 *Al Nokatha* (US Mk V PBF)

PBG 8 *Um Almaradim* (FRA *Combattante* 1 derivative) with 2 twin lnchr with *Sea Skua* AShM

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 8

LCT 2 *Assafar* (ADSB 64m)

LCM 1 *Abhan* (ADSB 42m)

LCVP 5 ADSB 16m

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Sawahil* with 1 hel landing platform

Air Force 2,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

2 sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; KC-130J *Hercules*; L-100-30

TRAINING

1 OCU sqn with F/A-18C/D *Hornet*

1 unit with EMB-312 *Tucano**; *Hawk* Mk64*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

2 sqn with AH-64D *Apache*

1 atk/trg sqn with SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with AS532 *Cougar*; H225M; SA330 *Puma*

1 (VIP) sqn with S-92A

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 47 combat capable

FGA 33: 26 F/A-18C *Hornet*; 7 F/A-18D *Hornet*

TKR/TPT 3 KC-130J *Hercules*

TPT 5: **Heavy** 2 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 3 L-100-30

TRG 14: 6 EMB-312 *Tucano**; 8 *Hawk* Mk64* (10 EMB-312 *Tucano** in store)

HELICOPTERS

ATK 16 AH-64D *Apache*

MRH 13 SA342 *Gazelle* with HOT

TPT 19: **Heavy** 6+ H225M; **Medium** 13: 3 AS532 *Cougar*; 7 SA330 *Puma*; 3 S-92A (SAR/VIP)

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **SARH** AIM-7F *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; AGM-114K *Hellfire*; HOT

AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon* Block IC

Air Defence Command

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

1 SAM bde (7 SAM bty with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

1 SAM bde (6 SAM bty with *Skyguard*/*Aspide*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 47

Long-range 35 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Short-range 12 *Aspide* with *Skyguard*

GUNS • TOWED 35mm 12+ Oerlikon GDF

Emiri Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 (Emiri) gd bde

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε7,100 active

National Guard ε6,600 active

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES

1 SF bn

MANOEUVRE

Reconnaissance

1 armd car bn

Other

3 security bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

RECCE 20 VBL

IFV ε150 *Pandur* (incl variants)

APC 67+

APC (W) 27+: 5+ *Desert Chameleon*; 22 S600 (incl variants)

PPV 40 Otokar ISV

AUV 120 *Sherpa Light Scout*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV *Pandur*

HELICOPTERS

TPT • Heavy 3 H225M

Coast Guard 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32

PBF 12 *Manta*

PB 20: 3 *Al Shaheed*; 4 *Inttisar* (Austal 31.5m); 3 *Kassir* (Austal 22m); 10 *Subahi*

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT

LCU 4: 2 *Al Tahaddy*; 1 *Saffar*; 1 other

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AG 1 *Sawahil*

DEPLOYMENT

SAUDI ARABIA: *Operation Restoring Hope* 4 F/A-18A *Hornet*

FOREIGN FORCES

Canada *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Impact*) 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules* (CC-130J)

Italy *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Prima Parthica*) 300; 4 *Tornado* ECR; 1 MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 C-27J Spartan; 1 KC-767A; 1 SAM bty with SAMP/T

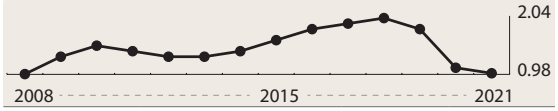
United Kingdom *Operation Inherent Resolve* (*Shader*) 50; 1 CISR UAV sqn with 8 MQ-9A *Reaper*

United States Central Command: 10,000; 1 ARNG armd bn; 1 ARNG (cbt avn) hel bde; 1 spt bde; 1 tpt sqn with 6 MV-22B *Osprey*; 1 CISR UAV sqn with MQ-9A *Reaper*; 1 (APS) armd bde eqpt set; 1 (APS) inf bde eqpt set

Lebanon LBN

Lebanese Pound LBP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LBP	95.8tr	86.2tr	
	USD	19.0bn	18.0bn	
per capita	USD	2,785	3,421	
Growth	%	-25.0	-10	
Inflation	%	84.9	n.k	
Def bdgt	LBP	2.90tr	ε2.90tr	
	USD	575m	ε579m	
FMA (US)	USD	50m	50m	160m
USD1=LBP		5039.75		

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 5,261,372

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	10.1%	3.7%	3.7%	3.9%	24.9%	3.6%
Female	9.6%	3.6%	3.5%	3.7%	24.8%	4.8%

Capabilities

The ability of the Lebanese Armed Forces (LAF) to fulfil its missions remains under strain from Hizbullah's position in national politics and from the spillover effects of the Syrian conflict. Moreover, Lebanon is facing a severe and prolonged economic depression and crisis in governance, highlighted and indeed exacerbated by the port explosion in Beirut on 4 August 2020. The LAF is reliant on outside assistance to continue its operations. In August 2021, the UN Security Council ordered the UNIFIL peacekeeping mission to provide the LAF with food, fuel and medicine, and a number of governments have provided other assistance. The economic crisis has left the government struggling to pay wages to troops, while inflation has eroded the value of salaries. This has led to fears that troops may have to supplement their wages with other employment. Training and operational assistance have traditionally been provided by the US, as well as by France, Germany, Italy and the UK. Reconstruction, funded by Germany, has started of the Beirut naval base. The base was damaged in the 2020 port explosion. LAF operations several years ago against ISIS demonstrated an improved capability, but how much of this remains is unclear. The LAF has no requirement for and minimal capability for extraterritorial deployment. It remains dependent on foreign support to replace and modernise its ageing equipment inventory. Barring limited organic maintenance facilities, Lebanon has no significant domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 60,000 (Army 56,600 Navy 1,800 Air 1,600)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 20,000

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 56,600

FORCES BY ROLE

5 regional comd (Beirut, Bekaa Valley, Mount Lebanon, North, South)

SPECIAL FORCES

1 cdo regt

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd regt

Mechanised

11 mech inf bde

Air Manoeuvre

1 AB regt

Amphibious

1 mne cdo regt

Other

1 Presidential Guard bde

6 intervention regt 4 border sy regt

COMBAT SUPPORT

2 arty regt

1 cbt spt bde (1 engr regt, 1 AT regt, 1 sigs regt; 1 log bn)

1 MP gp

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

1 log bde

1 med gp

1 construction regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

MBT 334: 92 M48A1/A5; 10 M60A2; 185 T-54; 47 T-55

RECCE 55 AML

IFV 56: 24 AIFV-B-C25; 32 M2A2 *Bradley*

APC 1,378

APC (T) 1,274 M113A1/A2 (incl variants)

APC (W) 96: 86 VAB VCT; 10 VBPT-MR *Guarani*

PPV 8 *Maxxpro*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 3 M88A1; M113 ARV; T-54/55 ARV (reported)

VLB MTU-72 reported

MW *Bozena*

ARTILLERY 641

SP 155mm 12 M109A2

TOWED 313: **105mm** 13 M101A1; **122mm** 35: 9 D-30; 26 M-30; **130mm** 15 M-46; **155mm** 250: 18 M114A1; 218 M198; 14 Model-50

MRL 122mm 11 BM-21

MOR 305: **81mm** 134; **82mm** 112; **120mm** 59: 29 Brandt; 30 M120

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 35 VAB with HOT

MANPATS *Milan*; TOW

RCL 106mm 113 M40A1

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium 8 *Mohajer* 4

AIR DEFENCE

SAM • Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡

GUNS • TOWED 77: **20mm** 20; **23mm** 57 ZU-23-2

Navy 1,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 13

PCC 1 *Trablous*

PBF 1

PB 11: 1 *Aamchit* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Al Kalamoun* (ex-FRA *Avel Gwarlarn*); 7 *Tripoli* (ex-UK *Attacker/Tracker* Mk 2); 1 *Naquora* (ex-GER *Bremen*); 1 *Tabarja* (ex-GER *Bergen*)

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT
LCT 2 *Sour* (ex-FRA EDIC – capacity 8 APC; 96 troops)

Air Force 1,600

4 air bases

FORCES BY ROLE
GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**
1 sqn with EMB-314 *Super Tucano**
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
4 sqn with Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois/Huey* II)
1 sqn with SA330/IAR330SM *Puma*
1 trg sqn with R-44 *Raven* II

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 9 combat capable
ISR 3 Cessna AC-208 *Combat Caravan**
TRG 9: 3 *Bulldog*; 6 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**
HELICOPTERS
MRH 15: 1 AW139; 6 MD530F+; 8 SA342L *Gazelle* (5 SA342L *Gazelle*; 5 SA316 *Alouette* III; 1 SA318 *Alouette* II all non-operational)
TPT 41: **Medium** 13: 3 S-61N (fire fighting); 10 SA330/IAR330 *Puma*; **Light** 28: 18 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 6 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Huey* II); 4 R-44 *Raven* II (basic trg) (11 Bell 205; 7 Bell 212 all non-operational)
AIR LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε20,000 active

Internal Security Force ε20,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE
Other Combat Forces
1 (police) judicial unit
1 regional sy coy
1 (Beirut Gendarmerie) sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) 60 V-200 *Chaimite*

Customs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7
PB 7: 5 *Aztec*; 2 *Tracker*

FOREIGN FORCES

Unless specified, figures refer to UNTSO and represent total numbers for the mission
Argentina 3
Armenia UNIFIL 32
Australia 13
Austria 4 • UNIFIL 172: 1 log coy
Bangladesh UNIFIL 229: 1 FSGM
Belarus UNIFIL 9
Belgium 1
Bhutan 6
Brazil UNIFIL 9
Brunei UNIFIL 31
Cambodia UNIFIL 179: 1 EOD coy
Canada 5 (*Operation Jade)*
Chile 3
China, People's Republic of 4 • UNIFIL 419: 2 engr coy; 1 med coy
Colombia UNIFIL 1
Croatia UNIFIL 1
Cyprus UNIFIL 2
Denmark 10
El Salvador UNIFIL 54: 1 inf pl
Estonia 3 • UNIFIL 1
Fiji 3 • UNIFIL 1
Finland 15 • UNIFIL 162; 1 inf coy
France UNIFIL 567: 1 mech inf bn(-); VBL; VBCI; VAB; *Mistral*
Germany UNIFIL 103: 1 FFGM
Ghana UNIFIL 877: 1 recce coy; 1 mech inf bn
Greece UNIFIL 111: 1 FFGHM
Guatemala UNIFIL 2
Hungary UNIFIL 16
India 2 • UNIFIL 867: 1 inf bn; 1 med coy
Indonesia UNIFIL 1,229: 1 mech inf bn; 1 MP coy; 1 FSGHM
Ireland 11 • UNIFIL 338: 1 mech inf bn(-)
Italy MIBIL 315 • UNIFIL 906: 1 mech bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn; 1 MP coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 hel bn
Kazakhstan UNIFIL 37
Kenya UNIFIL 4
Korea, Republic of UNIFIL 255: 1 mech inf coy; 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy; 1 maint coy
Macedonia, North UNIFIL 3
Malaysia UNIFIL 1,045: 1 mech inf bn
Malta UNIFIL 11
Nepal 3 • UNIFIL 877: 1 mech inf bn
Netherlands 11 • UNIFIL 1
New Zealand 7
Nigeria UNIFIL 1
Norway 12
Peru UNIFIL 1
Poland 3 • UNIFIL 192; 1 mech inf coy
Qatar UNIFIL 1
Russia 4
Serbia 1 • UNIFIL 177; 1 mech inf coy
Sierra Leone UNIFIL 3
Slovakia 3
Slovenia 2
Spain UNIFIL 625: 1 mech bde HQ; 1 mech inf bn(-); 1 engr coy; 1 sigs coy
Sri Lanka UNIFIL 123: 1 inf coy
Sweden 6
Switzerland 13
Tanzania UNIFIL 125: 1 MP coy
Turkey UNIFIL 112: 1 PCFG

United States 2
Uruguay UNIFIL 1
Zambia 1 • UNIFIL 2

Libya LBY

Libyan Dinar LYD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	LYD	26.6bn	121bn	
	USD	19.2bn	27.3bn	
per capita	USD	2,891	4,069	
Growth	%	-59.7	123.2	
Inflation	%	2.8	21.1	
Def bdgt	LYD	n.k.	n.k.	
	USD	n.k.	n.k.	
USD1=LYD		1.39	4.44	

Population 7,017,224

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	17.1%	4.1%	3.7%	3.5%	20.8%	1.9%
Female	16.4%	3.9%	3.5%	3.3%	19.4%	2.2%

Capabilities

The formation of a new Government of National Unity, in March 2021, unifies the Tripoli-based Government of National Accord (GNA) and the Tobruk-based House of Representatives. A UN-backed ceasefire, agreed in October 2020, is intended to see the deployment of monitors, while a follow-up resolution agreed in April 2021 called for all foreign forces and mercenaries to withdraw. Reconstruction is the new government's top priority as well as holding elections in December 2021. The new president, Mohamed Al-Menfi, promised to unify government institutions and the military forces of the GNA and the Libyan Arab Armed Forces (LAAF) controlled by General Khalifa Haftar. Forces affiliated to both have relatively low levels of training. The presence in these formations of units from the former Gadhafi-era army has over the years bolstered their military capability. The GNA-affiliated forces have since 2016 benefited from several military advisory and training programmes, including EUNAVFOR–MED maritime-security training for the Libyan Navy and Coast Guard. Foreign-military involvement increased in 2020. Both the GNA and the LAAF continue to be supported by foreign military forces, private military contractors and mercenaries. There are also reports of Syrian combatants paid to fight for both sides. LAAF troops have combat experience from fighting ISIS in the eastern coastal region and they have allegedly received training and combat support from external actors in the region. Equipment is mainly of Russian or Soviet origin, including items from the former Libyan armed forces, and suffers from varying degrees of obsolescence. The country has no domestic defence-industrial capability.

Forces loyal to the Government of National Accord (Tripoli-based)

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Ground Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-55; T-72
IFV BMP-2
APC
APC (T) ACV-AAPC; Steyr 4K-7FA
APC (W) *Mbombe*-6
PPV *Al-Wahsh*; *Kirpi*-2; *Vuran*
AUV Lenco *Bearcat* G3; Nimr *Ajban*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV *Centurion* 105 AVRE
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 9P157-2 *Khrizantema*-S (RS-AT-15 *Springer*)
MANPATS 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*)
ARTILLERY
SP 155mm *Palmaria*
TOWED 122mm D-30
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence QW-18 (CH-SA-11)
GUNS • SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (on tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (on tch)

Navy n.k.

A number of intact naval vessels remain in Tripoli, although serviceability is questionable

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 3+
CORVETTES • FSGM (1 *Al Hani* (ex-FSU Project 1159 (*Koni*)) in Malta for refit since 2013 with 2 twin lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM, 1 twin lnchr with 4K33 *Osa*-M (RS-SA-N-4 *Gecko*) SAM, 2 twin 406mm ASTT, 1 RBU 6000 *Smerch* 2 A/S mor, 2 AK230 CIWS, 2 twin 76mm gun)
PBFG 1 *Sharaba* (FRA *Combattante* II) with 4 single lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 76mm gun†
PB 2+ PV30
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Ibn Harissa* (capacity 1 hel; 11 MBT; 240 troops)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 2
AFD 1
ARS 1 *Al Munjed* (YUG *Spasilac*)†

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 3+ combat capable
FGA 2 MiG-23BN
ATK 1 J-21 *Jastreb*†
TRG 9+: 3 G-2 *Galeb**; ε5 L-39ZO*; 1+ SF-260ML*
HELICOPTERS
ATK Mi-24 *Hind*
TPT • Medium Mi-17 *Hip*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (RS-AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*)

Paramilitary n.k.

Coast Guard n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 10
PCC 1 Damen Stan 2909 with 1 sextuple 122mm MRL
PBF 6: 4 *Bigliani*; 2 *Fezzan* (ex-ITA *Corrubia*)
PB 3: 1 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605); 1 *Hamelin*; 1 *Ikrimah* (FRA RPB 20)

FOREIGN FORCES

Italy MIASIT 400; 1 inf coy; 1 CBRN unit; 1 trg unit
Nepal UNSMIL 234; 2 sy coy
Turkey ε500; ACV-AAPC; *Kirpi*; 1 arty unit with T-155 *Firtina*; 1 AD unit with MIM-23B *Hawk*; *Korkut*; GDF-003; 1 CISR UAV unit with *Bayraktar* TB2
United Kingdom UNSMIL 1
United States UNSMIL 1

TERRITORY WHERE THE RECOGNISED AUTHORITY DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data here represents the de facto situation. This does not imply international recognition

ACTIVE n.k.

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Libyan Arab Armed Forces n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-55; T-62; T-72
RECCE BRDM-2; EE-9 *Cascavel*
IFV BMP-1; *Ratel*-20
APC
APC (T) M113
APC (W) *Al-Mared*; BTR-60PB; *Mbombe*-6; Nimr *Jais*; *Puma*
PPV *Al-Wahsh*; *Caiman*; Streit *Spartan*; Streit *Typhoon*; *Vuran*; *Titan*-DS
AUV *Panthera* T6; *Panthera* F9; *Terrier* LT-79
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 9P157-2 *Khrizantema*-S (status unknown)
MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*
RCL: **106mm** M40A1; **84mm** *Carl Gustaf*
ARTILLERY
SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvodzika;* **155mm** G5
TOWED 122mm D-30
MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*
MOR M106
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Short-range 2K12 *Kvadrat* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*)
Point-defence 9K338 *Igla*-S (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)
GUNS • SP 14.5mm ZPU-2 (on tch); **23mm** ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (on tch)

Navy n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 7+
PB: 7+: 2 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605); 1 *Burdi* (Damen Stan 1605) with 1 73mm gun; 2 *Ikrimah* (FRA RPB20); 1 *Hamelin*; 1+ PV30
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AFD 1

Air Force n.k.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 24 combat capable
FGA 13: ε10 MiG-21MF *Fishbed*; 1 *Mirage* F-1AD; 1 *Mirage* F-1ED; 1 Su-22UM3 *Fitter* G
TRG 12: ε10 L-39ZO *Albatros**; 1+ MiG-21UM *Mongol* B; 1 SF-260ML*
HELICOPTERS
ATK Mi-24/35 *Hind*
TPT • Medium 3: up to 3 H215 (AS332L) *Super Puma*; Mi-8/Mi-17 *Hip*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES • AAM • IR R-3 (AA-2 *Atoll*)‡; R-60 (AA-8 *Aphid*)

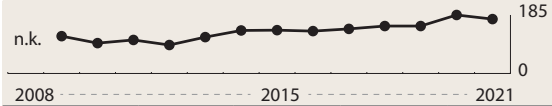
FOREIGN FORCES

United Arab Emirates UH-60M; *Pantsir*-S1
Wagner Group 3,000; Ural-432007 PPV; *Tigr*; *Pantsir*-S1; 12 MiG-29; 4 Su-24M

Mauritania MRT

Mauritanian Ouguiya MRU		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MRU	294bn	336bn	
	USD	8.11bn	9.16bn	
per capita	USD	1,956	2,161	
Growth	%	-1.8	2.7	
Inflation	%	2.3	2.7	
Def bdgt	MRU	7.53bn	7.77bn	
	USD	207m	212m	
USD1=MRU		36.30	36.67	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 4,079,284

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.5%	5.1%	4.5%	3.9%	14.4%	1.8%
Female	18.4%	5.2%	4.8%	4.3%	16.8%	2.4%

Capabilities

The country's small and modestly equipped armed forces are tasked with maintaining territorial integrity and internal security. In light of the regional threat from extremist Islamist groups, border security is also a key role for the armed forces, which are accustomed to counter-insurgency operations in the desert. In early 2021, the cabinet approved a draft decree establishing a defence area along the northern border to counter incursions by the Polisario Front. This followed the group's closure of a border crossing for several weeks in late 2020. The country is a member of the G5 Sahel group and in late 2021 the armed forces of Mauritania and Senegal signed an agreement to jointly patrol offshore gas fields. Mauritania's armed forces take part in the US-led special-operations *Flintlock* training exercise. The country also benefits from training with French armed forces. Deployment capabilities are limited to neighbouring countries without external support, but the armed forces have demonstrated mobility and sustain-

ability in desert regions. Mauritania has a limited and ageing equipment inventory, which hampers operational capability. Despite some recent acquisitions, including small ISR aircraft, aviation resources are insufficient considering the country's size. Naval equipment is geared toward coastal-surveillance missions and China's donation of a landing ship has helped establish a basic sealift capability. There is no domestic defence industry.

ACTIVE 15,850 (Army 15,000 Navy 600 Air 250)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 5,000
Conscript liability 24 months

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
6 mil regions
MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 armd recce bn
Armoured
1 armd bn
Light
7 mot inf bn
8 (garrison) inf bn
Air Manoeuvre
1 cdo/para bn
Other
2 (camel corps) bn
1 gd bn
COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bn
4 ADA bty
1 engr coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 35 T-54/T-55
RECCE 70: 20 AML-60; 40 AML-90; 10 *Saladin*
APC • APC (W) 32: 5 FV603 *Saracen*; 7 *Bastion* APC; ε20 Panhard M3
AUV 12 *Cobra*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV T-54/55 ARV reported
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
RCL • 106mm ε90 M40A1
ARTILLERY 180
TOWED 80: **105mm** 36 HM-2/M101A1; **122mm** 44: 20 D-30; 24 D-74
MRL 10: **107mm** 4 Type-63; **122mm** 6 Type-81
MOR 90: **81mm** 60; **120mm** 30 Brandt
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence ε4 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*) (reported); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS • TOWED 82: **14.5mm** 28: 16 ZPU-2; 12 ZPU-4; **23mm** 20 ZU-23-2; **37mm** 10 M-1939; **57mm** 12 S-60; **100mm** 12 KS-19

Navy ε600

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 17
PCO 1 *Voum-Legleita*
PCC 7: 1 *Abourbekr Ben Amer* (FRA OPV 54); 1 *Arguin*; 2 *Conejera*; 1 *Limam El Hidrami* (PRC); 2 *Timbédra* (PRC *Huangpu* Mod)
PB 9: 1 *El Nasr*† (FRA *Patra*); 4 *Mandovi*; 2 *Saeta*-12; 2 *Megsem Bakkar* (FRA RPB20 – for SAR duties)
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS 1
LSM 1 *Nimlane* (PRC)

Fusiliers Marins

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
1 mne unit

Air Force 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 2 combat capable
ISR 2 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*
TPT 9: **Light** 8: 2 BN-2 *Defender*; 1 C-212; 1 CN235; 2 PA-31T *Cheyenne* II; 2 Y-12(II); **PAX** 1 BT-67 (with sensor turret)
TRG 9: 3 EMB-312 *Tucano*; 2 EMB-314 *Super Tucano**; 4 SF-260E
HELICOPTERS
MRH 3: 1 SA313B *Alouette* II; 2 Z-9
TPT • Light 2 AW109

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε5,000 active

Gendarmerie ε3,000

Ministry of Interior

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
6 regional sy coy

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2 Rodman 55M

National Guard 2,000

Ministry of Interior

Customs

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 2: 1 *Dah Ould Bah* (FRA *Amgram* 14); 1 *Yaboub Ould Rajel* (FRA RPB18)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 464; 1 inf bn(-)

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 7

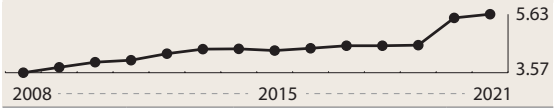
SOMALIA: UN • UNSOS 1

Morocco MOR

Moroccan Dirham MAD		2020	2021	2022
GDP	MAD	1.09tr	1.16tr	
	USD	115bn	126bn	
per capita	USD	3,188	3,471	
Growth	%	-6.3	5.7	
Inflation	%	0.6	1.4	
Def bdgt [a]	MAD	56.6bn	58.6bn	61.5bn
	USD	5.95bn	6.35bn	
FMA (US)	USD	10m	0m	10m
USD1=MAD		9.51	9.23	

[a] Includes autonomous defence spending (SEGMA) and Treasury funding for 'Acquisitions and Repair of Equipment for Royal Armed Forces'

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 35,892,951

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.6%	4.3%	3.9%	3.8%	20.6%	3.6%
Female	13.1%	4.2%	4.0%	3.8%	21.2%	3.8%

Capabilities

Regional security challenges are a key concern for Morocco's armed forces. A 30-year ceasefire between Morocco and the Polisario Front ended in late 2020 and the UN has reported that hostilities have resumed, albeit at a low level. Morocco maintains defence ties with France and the US, receiving military training and equipment from both. There is also close cooperation with NATO, and in 2016 Morocco was granted access to the Alliance's Interoperability Platform in order to strengthen the defence and security sectors and bring the armed forces up to NATO standards. In 2017, Morocco rejoined the African Union. The armed forces have also gained experience from UN peacekeeping deployments and from multinational exercises. Conscription was reintroduced in early 2019. The armed forces have some capacity to deploy independently within the region and on UN peacekeeping missions in sub-Saharan Africa, although they lack heavy sealift and airlift capabilities. Morocco has also deployed overseas in a combat role, contributing F-16 aircraft to the Saudi-led coalition intervention in Yemen from 2015 to early 2019. The inventory primarily comprises ageing French and US equipment. However, there are plans to re-equip all the services and to invest significantly in the navy. Morocco operates two Earth-observation satellites, meeting some surveillance requirements. Morocco relies on imports and donations for major defence equipment. However, its relative stability has attracted Western defence companies, such as Airbus, Safran and Thales, to establish aerospace manufacturing and servicing facilities in the country.

ACTIVE 195,800 (Army 175,000 Navy 7,800 Air 13,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000

Conscript liability 12 months for men aged 19–25

RESERVE 150,000 (Army 150,000)

Reserve obligation to age 50

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • ISR 2 *Mohammed* VI

Army 175,000

FORCES BY ROLE

2 comd (Northern Zone, Southern Zone)

MANOEUVRE

Armoured

1 armd bde

11 armd bn

Mechanised

3 mech inf bde

Mechanised/Light

8 mech/mot inf regt (2–3 bn)

Light

1 lt sy bde

3 (camel corps) mot inf bn

35 lt inf bn

4 cdo unit

Air Manoeuvre

2 para bde

2 AB bn

Mountain

1 mtn inf bn

COMBAT SUPPORT

11 arty bn

7 engr bn

AIR DEFENCE

1 AD bn

Royal Guard 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 gd bn

2 cav sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT 656: 222 M1A1SA *Abrams*; 220 M60A1 *Patton*; 120 M60A3 *Patton*; 40 T-72B; 54 Type-90-II (MBT-2000); (ε200 M48A5 *Patton* & ε60 T-72B in store)

LT TK 116: 5 AMX-13; 111 SK-105 *Kuerassier*

ASLT 80 AMX-10RC

RECCE 284: 38 AML-60-7; 190 AML-90; 40 EBR-75; 16 *Eland*

IFV 238: 10 AMX-10P; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-20; 30 *Ratel* Mk3-90; 45 VAB VCI; 123 YPR-765

APC 1,225

APC (T) 905: 400 M113A1/A2; 419 M113A3; 86 M577A2 (CP)

APC (W) 320 VAB VTT

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV 85+: 10 *Greif*; 55 M88A1; M578; 20 VAB-ECH

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL

SP 80 M901

MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); HJ-8L; M47 *Dragon*; *Milan*; TOW

RCL 106mm 350 M40A1
GUNS • SP 36: **90mm** 28 M56; **100mm** 8 SU-100
ARTILLERY 2,317
SP 355: **105mm** 5 AMX Mk 61; **155mm** 290: ε130 M109A1/A1B/A2/A3/A4; 70 M109A5; 90 Mk F3; **203mm** 60 M110
TOWED 118: **105mm** 50: 30 L118 Light Gun; 20 M101; **130mm** 18 M-46; **155mm** 50: 30 FH-70; 20 M114
MRL 47: **122mm** 35 BM-21 *Grad*; **300mm** 12+ PHL-03
MOR 1,797: **81mm** 1,100 Expal model LN; **SP 107mm** 36 M106A2; **120mm** 550 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 110: 20 (VAB APC); 91 M1064A3
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
ISR • Medium R4E-50 *Skyeye*
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 67+
Medium-range 18 *Tianlong*-50
Short-range DK-9 (CH-SA-5)
Point-defence 49+: 12 2K22M *Tunguska*-M (RS-SA-19 *Grison*); 37 M48 *Chaparral*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*)
GUNS 390
SP 20mm 60 M163 *Vulcan*
TOWED 330: **14.5mm** 200: 150–180 ZPU-2; 20 ZPU-4; **20mm** 40 M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** 75–90 ZU-23-2; **35mm** some PG-99

Navy 7,800 (incl 1,500 Marines)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3
FFGHM 1 *Mohammed* VI (FRA FREMM) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)
FFGH 2 *Mohammed* V (FRA *Floreal*) with 2 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun (fitted for but not with *Simbad* SAM) (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53
CORVETTES 4
FSGHM 3:
2 *Sultan Moulay Ismail* (NLD SIGMA 9813) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2/3 AShM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)
1 *Tarik ben Ziyad* (NLD SIGMA 10513) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 12-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 2 triple 324mm ILAS-3 (B-515) ASTT with MU90 LWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS565SA *Panther*)
FSM 1 *Lt Col Errhamani* (ESP *Descubierto*) with 1 octuple *Albatros* lnchr with *Aspide* SAM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk46 LWT, 1 76mm gun
PSO 1 *Bin an Zaran* (OPV 70) with 1 76mm gun
PCG 4 *Cdt El Khattabi* (ESP *Lazaga* 58m) with 4 single lnchr with MM38 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCO 5 *Rais Bargach* (under control of fisheries dept)
PCC 12:
4 *El Hahiq* (DNK *Osprey* 55, incl 2 with customs)
6 *LV Rabhi* (ESP 58m B-200D)
2 *Okba* (FRA PR-72) each with 1 76mm gun
PB 27: 6 *El Wacil* (FRA P-32); 10 VCSM (RPB 20); 10 Rodman 101; 1 other (UK *Bird*)
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 3 *Ben Aicha* (FRA *Champlain* BATRAL) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 140 troops)
LANDING CRAFT 2:
LCT 1 *Sidi Ifni*
LCM 1 CTM (FRA CTM-5)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 9
AG 1 Damen 3011
AGHS 1 *Dar Al Beida* (FRA BHO2M)
AGOR 1 *Abou Barakat Albarbari*† (ex-US *Robert D. Conrad*)
AGS 1 Damen Stan Tender 1504
AK 2
AX 1 *Essaouira*
AXS 2

Marines 1,500

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Amphibious
2 naval inf bn

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • MP 2 Beech 350ER *King Air*
HELICOPTERS • ASW/ASUW 3 AS565SA *Panther*

Air Force 13,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-5E/F-5F *Tiger* II
3 sqn with F-16C/D *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1C (F-1CH)
1 sqn with *Mirage* F-1E (F-1EH)
ELECTRONIC WARFARE
1 sqn with EC-130H *Hercules*; *Falcon* 20 (ELINT)
MARITIME PATROL
1 flt with Do-28
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130/KC-130H *Hercules*
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with CN235
1 VIP sqn with B-737BBJ; Beech 200/300 *King Air*; *Falcon* 50; Gulfstream II/III/V-SP/G550
TRAINING
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn T-6C
ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle* (some with HOT)
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with Bell 205A (AB-205A); Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); Bell 212 (AB-212)
1 sqn with CH-47D *Chinook*
1 sqn with SA330 *Puma*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 90 combat capable
FTR 22: 19 F-5E *Tiger* II; 3 F-5F *Tiger* II

FGA 49: 15 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*; 8 F-16D *Fighting Falcon*; 15 *Mirage* F-1C (F-1CH); 11 *Mirage* F-1E (F-1EH)
ELINT 1 EC-130H *Hercules*
TKR/TPT 2 KC-130H *Hercules*
TPT 47: **Medium** 17: 4 C-27J *Spartan*; 13 C-130H *Hercules*; **Light** 19: 4 Beech 100 *King Air*; 2 Beech 200 *King Air*; 1 Beech 200C *King Air*; 2 Beech 300 *King Air*; 3 Beech 350 *King Air*; 5 CN235; 2 Do-28; **PAX** 11: 1 B-737BBJ; 2 *Falcon* 20; 2 *Falcon* 20 (ELINT); 1 *Falcon* 50 (VIP); 1 Gulfstream II (VIP); 1 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream V-SP; 2 Gulfstream G550
TRG 80: 12 AS-202 *Bravo*; 19 *Alpha Jet**; 2 CAP-10; 24 T-6C *Texan*; 9 T-34C *Turbo Mentor*; 14 T-37B *Tweet*

HELICOPTERS
MRH 19 SA342L *Gazelle* (7 with HOT, 12 with cannon)
TPT 76: **Heavy** 10 CH-47D *Chinook*; **Medium** 24 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 42: 24 Bell 205A (AB-205A); 11 Bell 206 *Jet Ranger* (AB-206); 3 Bell 212 (AB-212); 4 Bell 429

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy *Wing Loong* (reported)
ISR • Heavy *Heron*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9J *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; *Mica* IR; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM; *Mica* RF
ASM AASM; AGM-65 *Maverick*; HOT
ARM AGM-88B HARM

BOMBS
Laser-guided *Paveway* II; GBU-54 Laser JDAM
INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 JDAM

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 50,000 active

Gendarmerie Royale 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Air Manoeuvre
1 para sqn
Other
1 paramilitary bde
4 (mobile) paramilitary gp
1 coast guard unit
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS • PB 15 Arcor 53
AIRCRAFT • TRG 2 R-235 *Guerrier*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 14: 3 SA315B *Lama*; 2 SA316 *Alouette* III; 3 SA318 *Alouette* II; 6 SA342K *Gazelle*
TPT 8: **Medium** 6 SA330 *Puma*; **Light** 2 SA360 *Dauphin*

Force Auxiliaire 30,000 (incl 5,000 Mobile Intervention Corps)

Customs/Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS
PB 36: 4 *Erraid*; 18 *Arcor* 46; 14 (other SAR craft)

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 767; 1 inf bn

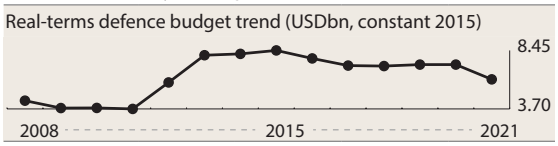
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 926; 1 inf bn; 1 fd hospital

SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 2

Oman OMN

Omani Rial OMR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	OMR	24.4bn	31.0bn	
	USD	63.4bn	80.6bn	
per capita	USD	14,255	17,633	
Growth	%	-2.8	2.5	
Inflation	%	-0.9	3.0	
Def bdgt [a]	OMR	2.88bn	2.47bn	
	USD	7.48bn	6.43bn	
USD1=OMR		0.38	0.38	

[a] Excludes security funding



Population 3,694,755

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	15.3%	4.1%	4.8%	5.7%	22.2%	1.8%
Female	14.6%	3.8%	4.2%	4.5%	17.0%	2.0%

Capabilities

The principal task for Oman's armed forces is ensuring territorial integrity, with a particular focus on maritime security, given the country's long coastline. A defence and security review is currently underway with support from the UK, a country with which Muscat has a close and long-standing defence and security relationship. Oman does not host a significant permanent presence of US or other foreign forces, in contrast to other GCC states, but UK forces are frequently deployed to the country for training. In addition, both the US and the UK make use of Omani air- and naval-logistics facilities, most notably the port at Duqm. Whilst Oman is a member of the GCC, it has not participated in the Saudi-led coalition's operations in Yemen. Although Muscat has recently maintained the highest level of defence spending as a percentage of GDP in the GCC, the defence budget was reduced in 2021. Nonetheless, Oman has recently recapitalised its core air and maritime inventory, including acquisitions of combat aircraft and patrol and high-speed support vessels, and is now looking to do the same in the land domain. Oman has very limited indigenous defence-industrial capacity, but it has begun local production of various types of ammunition.

ACTIVE 42,600 (Army 25,000 Navy 4,200 Air 5,000 Foreign Forces 2,000 Royal Household 6,400) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 25,000

FORCES BY ROLE
(Regt are bn size)
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
1 armd bde (2 armd regt, 1 recce regt)
Light
1 inf bde (5 inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 fd engr regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt)
1 inf bde (3 inf regt, 2 arty regt)
1 indep inf coy (Musandam Security Force)
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB regt
COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT
1 tpt regt
AIR DEFENCE
1 ADA regt (2 ADA bty)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 117: 38 *Challenger* 2; 6 M60A1 *Patton*; 73 M60A3 *Patton*
LT TK 37 FV101 *Scorpion*
RECCE 149: 13 FV105 *Sultan* (CP); 12 *Pars* III 6×6; 124 VBL
IFV 72 *Pars* III 8×8
APC 262
APC (T) 10 FV4333 *Stormer*
APC (W) 252: 15 *Pars* III 6×6 (incl 10 CP; 1 trg); 47 *Pars* III 8×8 (38 CP; 8 amb; 1 trg); 175 *Piranha* (incl variants); 15 AT-105 *Saxon*
AUV 6 FV103 *Spartan*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 6 *Pars* III AEV
ARV 19: 4 *Challenger* ARV; 2 M88A1; 8 *Pars* III ARV; 2 *Piranha* ARV; 3 *Samson*
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 8 VBL with TOW
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; BGM-71 TOW/TOW-2A
ARTILLERY 245
SP 155mm 24 G-6
TOWED 108: **105mm** 42 L118 Light Gun; **122mm** 30 D-30; **130mm** 24: 12 M-46; 12 Type-59-I; **155mm** 12 FH-70
MOR 113: **81mm** 69; **107mm** 20 M30; **120mm** 12 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 12 *Pars* III
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 8 *Mistral* 2; *Javelin*; 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡
GUNS 26: **23mm** 4 ZU-23-2; **35mm** 10 GDF-005 (with *Skyguard*); **40mm** 12 L/60 (Towed)

Navy 4,200

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 3
FFGHM 3 *Al-Shamikh* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 6-cell CLA VLS with VL MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
CORVETTES • FSGM 2:
2 *Qahir Al Amwaj* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCFG 1 *Dhofar* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCO 4 *Al Ofouq* with 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCC 3 *Al Bushra* (FRA P-400) with 1 76mm gun
PBF 1 1400 FIC
AMPHIBIOUS
LANDING SHIPS • LST 1 *Nasr el Bahr*† with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 7 tanks; 240 troops) (in refit since 2017)
LANDING CRAFT 5: 1 **LCU**; 1 **LCT**; 3 **LCM**
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 8
AGS 1 *Al Makhirah*
AK 1 *Al Sultana*
AP 2 *Shinas* (commercial tpt – auxiliary military role only) (capacity 56 veh; 200 tps)
AX 1 *Al-Mabrukah*
AXS 1 *Shabab Oman* II
EPF 2 *Al Mubshir* (High Speed Support Vessel 72) with 1 hel landing platform (capacity 260 troops)

Air Force 5,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
2 sqn with F-16C/D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*
1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk103; *Hawk* Mk203; *Hawk* Mk166
1 sqn with *Typhoon*
MARITIME PATROL
1 sqn with C295MPA
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130H/J/J-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with C295M
TRAINING
1 sqn with MFI-17B *Mushshak*; PC-9*; Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
4 (med) sqn; Bell 212 (AB-212); NH-90; *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)
AIR DEFENCE
2 sqn with NASAMS

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 63 combat capable
FGA 35: 17 F-16C Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 6 F-16D Block 50 *Fighting Falcon*; 12 *Typhoon*
MP 4 C295MPA
TPT 12: **Medium** 6: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130J *Hercules*; 1 C-130J-30 *Hercules (*VIP*)*; **Light** 4 C295M; **PAX** 2 A320-300
TRG 43: 4 *Hawk* Mk103*; 7 *Hawk* Mk166; 12 *Hawk* Mk203*; 8 MFI-17B *Mushshak*; 12 PC-9*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 15 *Super Lynx* Mk300 (maritime/SAR)
TPT 26+ **Medium** 20 NH90 TTH; **Light** 6: 3 Bell 206 (AB-206) *Jet Ranger*; 3 Bell 212 (AB-212)
AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Short-range NASAMS

MSL
AAM • IR AIM-9/M/P *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **ARH** AIM-120C7 AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65D/G *Maverick*
AShM AGM-84D *Harpoon*
BOMBS
Laser-guided EGBU-10 *Paveway* II; EGBU-12 *Paveway* II
INS/GPS guided GBU-31 JDAM

Royal Household 6,400

(incl HQ staff)

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
2 SF regt

Royal Guard Brigade 5,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Other
1 gd bde (1 armd sqn, 2 gd regt, 1 cbt spt bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
ASLT 9 *Centauro* MGS (9 VBC-90 in store)
IFV 14 VAB VCI
APC • APC (W) ε50 Type-92
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS *Milan*
ARTILLERY • MRL 122mm 6 Type-90A
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence *Javelin*
GUNS • SP 9: **20mm** 9 VAB VDAA

Royal Yacht Squadron 150

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3
AP 1 *Fulk Al Salamah* (also veh tpt) with up to 2 AS332 *Super Puma* hel

Royal Flight 250

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT • PAX 7: 1 747-400; 1 747-8; 1 B-747SP; 1 A319; 1 A320; 2 Gulfstream IV
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 6 EC225LP *Super Puma*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 4,400 active

Tribal Home Guard 4,000

org in teams of ε100

Police Coast Guard 400

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 32
PCO 2 *Haras*
PBF 3 *Haras* (US Mk V PBF)
PB 27: 3 Rodman 101; 1 *Haras* (SWE CG27); 3 *Haras* (SWE CG29); 14 Rodman 58; 1 D59116; 5 *Zahra*

Police Air Wing

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT • Light 4: 1 BN-2T *Turbine Islander*; 2 CN235M; 1 Do-228
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Light 5: 2 Bell 205A; 3 Bell 214ST (AB-214ST)

FOREIGN FORCES

United Kingdom 90

Palestinian Territories PT

New Israeli Shekel ILS		2020	2021	2022
GDP	USD			
per capita	USD			
Growth	%			
Inflation	%			
USD1=ILS				

Population	4,906,308

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	19.3%	5.7%	5.0%	4.4%	14.7%	1.6%
Female	18.3%	5.5%	4.9%	4.4%	14.6%	1.7%

Capabilities

The Palestinian Territories remain effectively divided between the Palestinian Authority-run West Bank and Hamas-run Gaza. Each organisation controls its own security forces, principally the National Security Forces (NSF) in the West Bank and the Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades in Gaza. Both have generally proved effective at maintaining internal security in their respective territories. The Palestinian Authority has received support from the EU, Jordan and the US. NSF battalions, as well as the Presidential Guard and Civil Police, conduct US-funded internal-security training at the Jordan International Police Training Center. Israel claims that a small number of Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades personnel have received military training in Iran and Syria. None of the Palestinian security organisations conduct external military deployments, and they lack a formal military-logistics structure. Both Hamas and the Palestinian Authority lack heavy military equipment, although the former has retained a substantial arsenal of improvised rocket and mortar capabilities, as well as some portable guided weapons. During renewed conflict in mid-2021, Hamas demonstrated a loitering-munition capability as well as new missiles with a claimed range of 250 km. No formal defence industry exists, although Hamas can acquire light or improvised weapons, either smuggled into Gaza or of local construction.

ACTIVE 0 Gendarmerie & Paramilitary n.k.

Precise personnel-strength figures for the various Palestinian groups are not known

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

There is little available data on the status of the organisations mentioned below. Following internal fighting in June 2007, Gaza has been under the de facto control of Hamas, while the West Bank is controlled by the Palestinian Authority. In October 2017, both sides agreed a preliminary reconciliation deal on control of Gaza.

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary

Palestinian Authority n.k.

Presidential Security ε3,000

Special Forces ε1,200

Police ε9,000

National Security Force ε10,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Other

9 paramilitary bn

Preventative Security ε4,000

Civil Defence ε1,000

The al-Aqsa Brigades n.k.

Profess loyalty to the Fatah group that dominates the Palestinian Authority

Hamas n.k.

Izz al-Din al-Qassam Brigades ε15,000–20,000

FORCES BY ROLE

COMMAND

6 bde HQ (regional)

MANOEUVRE

Other

1 cdo unit (Nukhba)

27 paramilitary bn

100 paramilitary coy

COMBAT SUPPORT Some engr units

COMBAT SERVICE SUPPORT

Some log units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*) (reported); *Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*) (reported)

ARTILLERY

MRL • *Qassam* rockets (multiple calibres); **122mm** some; **240mm** some *Fadjr* 3 (reported); **330mm** some *Fadjr* 5 (reported)

MOR some (multiple calibres)

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional some *Ayyash*-250

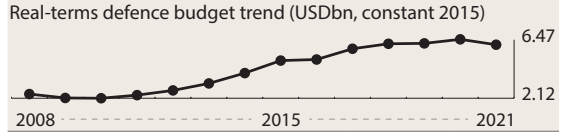
Martime Police ε600

Qatar QTR

Qatari Riyal QAR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	QAR	529bn	616bn	
	USD	145bn	169bn	
per capita	USD	54,185	61,791	
Growth	%	-3.6	1.9	
Inflation	%	-2.7	2.5	
Def bdgt [a]	QAR	23.5bn	22.8bn	
	USD	6.47bn	6.26bn	
USD1=QAR		3.64	3.64	

[a] 2020 estimate derived from analysis of public spending breakdown, procurement programme announcements, force size and structure, and operational tempo. 2021 estimate derived from Defence and Security allocation in 'Public Budget Statement 2021'

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 2,479,995

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	6.5%	2.4%	5.8%	10.3%	51.3%	0.8%
Female	6.4%	1.6%	1.8%	2.6%	9.9%	0.4%

Capabilities

Qatar is attempting to transform its military capabilities and regional defence standing based on significant equipment acquisitions, including platforms with power-projection capability. The scale of the equipment plan is increasing personnel requirements and suggests that Qatar will need significant foreign help to integrate and operate its new capabilities. Combat-aircraft procurements will dramatically increase the size of the air force, where Qatar faces most questions about its ability to develop and sustain the necessary infrastructure, maintenance and personnel. The diplomatic crisis with several of its GCC neighbours brought Qatar and Turkey closer together in their limited but significant defence cooperation, which includes a small Turkish military presence in-country. The crisis appears not to have affected the significant Qatar–US military relationship, including the presence of forces from the US and other Western states at Al-Udeid airbase, and the key US-run coalition air-operations centre. Qatar has begun deploying its own *Patriot* air- and missile-defence systems, and its AN/FPS-132 early-warning radar is approaching completion. The Italian Navy is supporting training for new Italian-built vessels and a joint Qatar–UK Eurofighter *Typhoon* squadron has begun training flights. Qatar currently has a limited indigenous defence-industrial capability, including in ship repair.

ACTIVE 16,500 (Army 12,000 Navy 2,500 Air 2,000)

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Conscript liability 12 months, males 18–35 years. Voluntary national service for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES • COMMUNICATIONS 1 *Es'hail*-2

Army 12,000 (including Emiri Guard)

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF coy

MANOEUVRE

Armoured
1 armd bde (1 tk bn, 1 mech inf bn, 1 mor sqn, 1 AT bn)

Mechanised
3 mech inf bn
1 (Emiri Guard) bde (3 mech regt)

COMBAT SUPPORT
1 SP arty bn
1 fd arty bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 62 *Leopard* 2A7+
ASLT 48: 12 AMX-10RC; 36 *Piranha* II 90mm
RECCE 56: 32 *Fennek*; 8 V-150 *Chaimite*; 16 VBL
IFV 40 AMX-10P
APC 340
APC (T) 30 AMX-VCI
APC (W) 160 VAB
PPV 172+: 170+ *Ejder Yalcin*; 2+ *Kirpi*-2; RG-31
AUV 14+: 14 *Dingo* 2; NMS

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 6 *Wisent* 2
ARV 3: 1 AMX-30D; 2 *Piranha*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 24 VAB VCAC HOT; *Ejder Yalcin* with *Stugna-P;* NMS with *Stugna-P*
MANPATS FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; *Kornet*-EM
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 89+
SP 155mm 24 PzH 2000
TOWED 155mm 12 G-5
MRL 8+: **107mm** PH-63; **122mm** 2+ (30-tube); **127mm** 6 ASTROS II Mk3
MOR 45: **81mm** 26 L16; **SP 81mm** 4 VAB VPM 81; **120mm** 15 Brandt

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
SRBM • Conventional 8+ BP-12A (CH-SS-14 mod 2)

AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence NMS with *Igla*

Navy 2,500 (incl Coast Guard)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 1
FFGHM 1 *Al Zubarah* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A50 VLS with *Aster* 30 SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116 RAM SAM, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 med hel)

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 11
PCFGM 4 *Barzan* (UK *Vita*) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PCFG 3 *Damsah* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PBF 3 MRTP 16
PB 1 MRTP 34

Coast Guard

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 12
PBF 4 DV 15
PB 8: 4 *Crestitalia* MV-45; 3 *Halmatic* M160; 1 other

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE
1 bty with 3 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM 12 MM40 *Exocet* AShM

Air Force 2,000

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Alpha Jet**
1 sqn with *Mirage* 2000D; *Mirage* 2000ED
1 sqn with *Rafale* DQ/EQ
1 sqn(-) with *Typhoon* (joint QTR-UK unit)
1 sqn with F-15QA (forming)

TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster* III; C-130J-30 *Hercules*
1 sqn with A340; B-707; B-727; *Falcon* 900

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 ASuW sqn with *Commando* Mk3 with *Exocet*
1 sqn with SA341 *Gazelle;* SA342L *Gazelle* with HOT

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
1 sqn with *Commando* Mk2A; *Commando* Mk2C
1 sqn with AW139

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 53 combat capable
FGA 47: 5 F-15QA; 9 *Mirage* 2000ED; 3 *Mirage* 2000D; 9 *Rafale* DQ; 21 *Rafale* EQ
TPT 18: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 4 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; **PAX** 6: 1 A340; 2 B-707; 1 B-727; 2 *Falcon* 900
TRG 37: 6 *Alpha Jet**; 2 Hawk Mk167; 21 PC-21; 8 *Super Mushshak*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 24 AH-64E *Apache*
ASuW 8 *Commando* Mk3
MRH 34: 21 AW139 (incl 3 for medevac); 2 SA341 *Gazelle*; 11 SA342L *Gazelle*
TPT 5: **Medium** 4: 3 *Commando* Mk2A; 1 *Commando* Mk2C; **Light** 1 H125 *Ecureuil* (trg config)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Medium 6 *Bayraktar* TB2

AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range M903 *Patriot* PAC-3 MSE
Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*; FN-6 (CH-SA-10); *Mistral*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-550 *Magic* 2; **ARH** *Mica* RF
ASM *Apache*; AGM-114R *Hellfire*; AGR-20A APKWS; HOT
AShM AM39 *Exocet*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary up to 5,000

Internal Security Force up to 5,000

DEPLOYMENT

LEBANON: UN • UNIFIL 1

FOREIGN FORCES

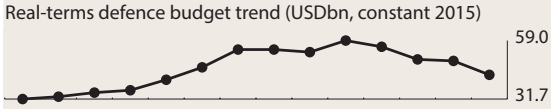
Turkey 300 (trg team); 1 mech coy; 1 arty unit
United States US Central Command: 10,000; CAOC; 1 ISR sqn with 4 RC-135 *Rivet Joint*; 1 ISR sqn with 4 E-8C JSTARS; 2 tkr sqn with 12 KC-135R/T *Stratotanker;* 1 tpt sqn with 4 C-17A *Globemaster*; 4 C-130H/J-30 *Hercules*; 2 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE • US Strategic Command: 1 AN/TPY-2 X-band radar

Saudi Arabia SAU

Saudi Riyal SAR		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SAR	2.63tr	3.16tr	
	USD	700bn	843bn	
per capita	USD	19,996	23,762	
Growth	%	-4.1	2.8	
Inflation	%	3.4	3.2	
Def bdgt [a]	SAR	195bn	175bn	
	USD	52.0bn	46.7bn	
USD1=SAR		3.75	3.75	

[a] Military budget only – excludes security budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 34,783,757

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	12.5%	4.1%	3.9%	4.4%	29.7%	2.0%
Female	12.0%	3.8%	3.5%	3.7%	18.6%	1.8%

Capabilities

The Saudi armed forces are among the best equipped in the region, and the Kingdom has displayed an increasing willingness to use them as part of a more assertive foreign policy. Principal roles are securing territorial integrity, internal security and regional stability. Saudi Arabia's defence posture continues to emphasise the deployment of airpower. Saudi Arabia is the leading member of the GCC. However, its most critical defence relationship is with the US. Riyadh also has significant security relationships with France and the UK, though recently there has been diversification of defence relationships, including with China. Significant training support is supplied by the US and, to a lesser extent, the UK. The armed forces continue to gain combat experience from their involvement in the conflict in Yemen, though the operation has exposed areas of comparative weakness and capability gaps, especially in the application of precision airpower, air–ground coordination, and in logistics support. Meanwhile, the cruise-missile and UAV attacks on Saudi oil infrastructure in September 2019 exposed further capability weaknesses. Saudi Arabia's conduct of its campaign in Yemen and other associated policies have increased the controversy surrounding arms sales to the country. Equipment recapitalisation continues, with orders for combat aircraft, corvettes and multi-mission surface combatants despite concerns about austerity. There is a modest domestic defence-industrial base, mainly in the assembly and overhaul of land systems. Riyadh has declared an intention to spend 50% of its defence outlays locally as part of its Vision 2030 initiative, and established the state-owned Saudi Arabian Military Industries to oversee local defence production.

ACTIVE 257,000 (Army 75,000 Navy 13,500 Air 20,000 Air Defence 16,000 Strategic Missile Forces 2,500 National Guard 130,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 75,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Armoured
4 armd bde (1 recce coy, 3 tk bn, 1 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)
Mechanised
5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 1 tk bn, 3 mech bn, 1 fd arty bn, 1 AD bn, 1 AT bn, 1 engr coy, 1 log bn, 1 maint coy, 1 med coy)
Light
2 lt inf bde
Other
1 (Al-Saif Al-Ajrab) gd bde
1 (Royal Guard) gd regt (3 lt inf bn)
Air Manoeuvre
1 AB bde (2 AB bn, 3 SF coy)
Aviation
1 comd (3 hel gp)
COMBAT SUPPORT
3 arty bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MBT 1,010: 140 AMX-30; ε500 M1A2/A2S *Abrams*; ε370 M60A3 *Patton*
RECCE 300 AML-60/AML-90
IFV 860: 380 AMX-10P; 380 M2A2 *Bradley*; 100 VAB Mk3
APC 1,340
APC (T) 1,190 M113A4 (incl variants)
APC (W) 150 Panhard M3; (ε40 AF-40-8-1 *Al-Fahd* in store)
AUV 1,200+: 100 *Didgori* (amb); 1,000+ M-ATV; *Al-Shibl* 2; 100 Sherpa *Light Scout*; Terradyne *Gurkha*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 15 M728
ARV 275+: 8 ACV ARV; AMX-10EHC; 55 AMX-30D; *Leclerc* ARV; 122 M88A1; 90 M578
VLB 10 AMX-30
MW *Aardvark* Mk2
NBC VEHICLES 10 TPz-1 *Fuchs* NBC
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 290+: 90+ AMX-10P (HOT); 200 VCC-1 ITOW; M-ATV with *Milan*
MANPATS *Hyeongung*; Luch *Corsar* (reported); Luch *Skif* (reported); *Stugna*-P (reported); TOW-2A
RCL 84mm *Carl Gustaf*; **90mm** M67; **106mm** M40A1

ARTILLERY 833
SP 155mm 224: 60 AU-F-1; 110 M109A1B/A2; 54 PLZ-45
TOWED 172: **105mm** 62 LG1; (100 M101/M102 in store); **155mm** 110: 50 M114; 60 M198; **203mm** (8 M115 in store)
MRL 70: **127mm** 60 ASTROS II Mk3; **220mm** 10 TOS-1A
MOR 367: **SP 81mm** 70**; SP 107mm** 150 M30**; 120mm** 147: 110 Brandt; 37 M12-1535; **SP 120mm** 2R2M
HELICOPTERS
ATK 35: 11 AH-64D *Apache*; 24 AH-64E *Apache*
MRH 21: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 (medevac); 15 Bell 406CS *Combat Scout*
TPT 77: **Medium** 58: 22 UH-60A *Black Hawk* (4 medevac); 36 UH-60L *Black Hawk*; **Light** 19 Schweizer 333
AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Short-range *Crotale*
Point-defence FIM-92 *Stinger*

Navy 13,500

Navy HQ at Riyadh; Eastern Fleet HQ at Jubail; Western Fleet HQ at Jeddah

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PRINCIPAL SURFACE COMBATANTS • FRIGATES 6
FFGHM 6:
3 *Al Riyadh* (FRA *La Fayette* mod) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 2 8-cell *Sylver* A43 VLS with *Aster* 15 SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 76mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)
3 *Madina* (FRA F-2000) (1 more damaged in 2017 and non-operational) with 2 quad lnchr with *Otomat* Mk2 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 4 single 533mm TT with F17P HWT, 1 100mm gun (capacity 1 AS365N *Dauphin* 2 hel)
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 53
CORVETTES • FSG 4 *Badr* (US *Tacoma*) with 2 quad lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 2 triple 324mm ASTT with Mk 46 LWT, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PCFG 9 *Al Siddiq* (US 58m) with 2 twin lnchr with RGM-84C *Harpoon* Block 1B AShM, 1 Mk 15 *Phalanx* CIWS, 1 76mm gun
PBF 21 HSI 32
PB 19: 17 (US) *Halter Marine* 24m; 2 *Plascoa* 2200
MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 3
MHC 3 *Al Jawf* (UK *Sandown*)
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT 5
LCU ε2 *Al Qiaq* (US LCU 1610) (capacity 120 troops)
LCM 3 LCM 6 (capacity 80 troops)
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 1
AORH 1 *Boraida* (mod FRA *Durance*) (1 more non-operational and in drydock since 2017) (capacity either 2 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 hel or 1 AS332C *Super Puma*)

Naval Aviation

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS
MRH 34: 6 AS365N *Dauphin* 2*;* 15 AS565; 13 Bell 406CS *Combat Scout*
TPT • Medium 12 AS332B/F *Super Puma*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AShM AM39 *Exocet*; AS-15TT

Marines 3,000

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 spec ops regt with (2 spec ops bn)
EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
RECCE *Bastion Patsas*
APC • APC (W) 135 BMR-600P

Air Force 20,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER
4 sqn with F-15C/D *Eagle*
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with F-15S/SA *Eagle*
3 sqn with *Typhoon*
GROUND ATTACK
3 sqn with *Tornado* IDS; *Tornado* GR1A
AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING & CONTROL
1 sqn with E-3A *Sentry*
1 sqn with Saab 2000 *Erieye*
ELINT
1 sqn with RE-3A/B; Beech 350ER *King Air*
TANKER
1 sqn with KE-3A
TANKER/TRANSPORT
1 sqn with KC-130H/J *Hercules*
1 sqn with A330 MRTT
TRANSPORT
3 sqn with C-130H *Hercules*; C-130H-30 *Hercules*; CN-235; L-100-30HS (hospital ac)
2 sqn with Beech 350 *King Air* (forming)
TRAINING
1 OCU sqn with F-15SA *Eagle*
3 sqn with *Hawk* Mk65*; *Hawk* Mk65A*; *Hawk* Mk165*
1 sqn with *Jetstream* Mk31
1 sqn with MFI-17 *Mushshak*; SR22T
2 sqn with PC-9; PC-21
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
4 sqn with AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); Bell 212 (AB-212); Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 456 combat capable
FTR 81: 56 F-15C *Eagle*; 25 F-15D *Eagle*
FGA 222: up to 67 F-15S *Eagle* (being upgraded to F-15SA configuration); 84 F-15SA *Eagle*; 71 *Typhoon*
ATK 66 *Tornado* IDS
ISR 14+**:** 12 *Tornado* GR1A*; 2+ Beech 350ER *King Air*
AEW&C 7: 5 E-3A *Sentry*; 2 Saab 2000 *Erieye*
ELINT 2: 1 RE-3A; 1 RE-3B
TKR/TPT 15: 6 A330 MRTT; 7 KC-130H *Hercules;* 2 KC-130J *Hercules*
TKR 7 KE-3A
TPT 47+: **Medium** 36: 30 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 11+: 10+ Beech 350 *King Air*; 1 *Jetstream* Mk31
TRG 194: 24 *Hawk* Mk65* (incl aerobatic team); 16 *Hawk* Mk65A*; 35 *Hawk* Mk165*; 20 MFI-17 *Mushshak;* 20 PC-9; 55 PC-21; 24 SR22T

HELICOPTERS
MRH 15 Bell 412 (AB-412) *Twin Huey* (SAR)
TPT 30: **Medium** 10 AS532 *Cougar* (CSAR); **Light** 20 Bell 212 (AB-212)
UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
CISR • Heavy some *Wing Loong* I (reported); some CH-4
ISR • Medium some *Falco*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9P/L *Sidewinder*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; IRIS-T; **SARH** AIM-7 *Sparrow*; AIM-7M *Sparrow*; **ARH** AIM-120C AMRAAM
ASM AGM-65 *Maverick*; AR-1; *Brimstone*
AShM AGM-84L *Harpoon* Block II
ARM ALARM
ALCM *Storm Shadow*
BOMBS
Laser-guided GBU-10/12 *Paveway* II; *Paveway* IV
INS/GPS-guided GBU-31 JDAM; FT-9

Royal Flt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT • TPT 24: **Medium** 8: 5 C-130H *Hercules*; 3 L-100-30; **Light** 3: 1 Cessna 310; 2 Learjet 35; **PAX** 13: 1 A340; 1 B-737-200; 2 B-737BBJ; 2 B-747SP; 4 BAe-125-800; 2 Gulfstream III; 1 Gulfstream IV
HELICOPTERS • TPT 3+: **Medium** 3: 2 AS-61; 1 S-70 *Black Hawk*; **Light** some Bell 212 (AB-212)

Air Defence Forces 16,000

FORCES BY ROLE
AIR DEFENCE
6 bn with M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
17 bty with *Shahine*/AMX-30SA
16 bty with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 817+
Long-range 108 M902 *Patriot* PAC-3
Medium-range 128 MIM-23B I-*Hawk*
Short-range 181: 40 *Crotale*; 141 *Shahine*
Point-defence 400+: 400 M1097 *Avenger*; *Mistral*
GUNS 218
SP • 20mm 90 M163 *Vulcan*
TOWED 128: **35mm** 128 GDF Oerlikon; **40mm** (150 L/70 in store)

Strategic Missile Forces 2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
MSL • TACTICAL
IRBM 10+ DF-3 (CH-SS-2) (service status unclear)
MRBM Some DF-21 (CH-SS-5 – variant unclear) (reported)

National Guard 130,000

FORCES BY ROLE
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
5 mech bde (1 recce coy, 3 mech inf bn, 1 SP arty bn, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 sigs coy, 1 log bn)
Light
5 inf bde (3 combined arms bn, 1 arty bn, 1 log bn)
3 indep lt inf bn
Other
1 (Special Security) sy bde (3 sy bn)
1 (ceremonial) cav sqn
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 MP bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
ASLT 239: 204 LAV-AG (90mm); 35 LAV 6.0 (105mm)
IFV 1,115: ε635 LAV-25; ε480 LAV 6.0 (incl variants)
APC 778
APC (W) 514: 116 LAV-A (amb); 30 LAV-AC (ammo carrier); 296 LAV-CC (CP); 72 LAV-PC
PPV 264 *Aravis*; some *Arive*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
AEV 58 LAV-E
ARV 111 LAV-R; V-150 ARV
MW MV5; MV10
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL
SP 182 LAV-AT
MANPATS TOW-2A; M47 *Dragon*
RCL • 106mm M40A1
ARTILLERY 363+
SP 155mm up to 136 CAESAR
TOWED 108: **105mm** 50 M102; **155mm** 58 M198
MOR 119+: **81mm** some; **120mm** 119 LAV-M
HELICOPTERS
ATK 12 AH-64E *Apache*
MRH 35: 23 AH-6i *Little Bird*; 12 MD530F (trg role)
TPT • Medium ε50 UH-60M *Black Hawk*
AIR DEFENCE
SAM 73
Short-range 5 VL MICA
Point-defence 68 MPCV
GUNS • TOWED • 20mm 30 M167 *Vulcan*
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire* II

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 24,500+ active

Border Guard 15,000

FORCES BY ROLE
Subordinate to Ministry of Interior. HQ in Riyadh. 9 subordinate regional commands
MANOEUVRE
Other
Some mobile def (long-range patrol/spt) units
2 border def (patrol) units
12 infrastructure def units
18 harbour def units
Some coastal def units
COMBAT SUPPORT
Some MP units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • PPV *Caprivi* Mk1/Mk3

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 106
PCC 13 OPB 40
PBF 85: 4 *Al Jouf*; 2 *Sea Guard*; 79 *Plascoa* FIC 1650
PB 8: 6 Damen Stan Patrol 2606; 2 *Al Jubatel*
AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING CRAFT • UCAC 8: 5 *Griffon* 8000; 3 other
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 4: 1 **AXL**; 3 **AO**

Facilities Security Force 9,000+

Subordinate to Ministry of Interior

General Civil Defence Administration Units

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
HELICOPTERS • TPT • Medium 10 Boeing *Vertol* 107

Special Security Force 500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
APC • APC (W) UR-416
AUV *Gurkha* LAPV

DEPLOYMENT

YEMEN: *Operation Restoring Hope* 2,500; 2 armd BG; M60A3; M2A2 *Bradley*; M113A4; M-ATV; 2+ M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

FOREIGN FORCES

France 50 (radar det)
Greece 100: 1 SAM bty with M901 *Patriot* PAC-2
United Kingdom 50 (radar det)
United States US Central Command: 1,800; 1 FGA sqn with 12 F-16C *Fighting Falcon*

Syria SYR

Syrian Pound SYP		2020	2021	2022
GDP	SYP			
	USD			
per capita	USD			
Growth	%			
Inflation	%			
Def exp	SYP			
	USD			
USD1=SYP				

Population	20,384,316					
Age	**0–14**	**15–19**	**20–24**	**25–29**	**30–64**	**65 plus**
Male	17.1%	4.9%	4.8%	4.0%	17.2%	2.0%
Female	16.3%	4.7%	4.8%	4.2%	17.8%	2.3%

Capabilities

The protracted civil war has significantly depleted the combat capabilities of the Syrian armed forces and transformed them into an irregularly structured militia-style organisation focused on internal security. Various nominally pro-government militias, often formed around local or religious identity, are reportedly funded by local businessmen or foreign powers, raising questions over capability and morale as well as loyalty. There is no published defence doctrine or white paper, the conflict instead dictating ad hoc requirements. Opposition groups maintain de facto control over parts of the country. Most formal pre-war structures and formations exist in name only, as resources have been channelled into the irregular network of military organisations that form the regime's most effective military capabilities. Russia is the regime's principal ally and has provided essential combat support and assistance, as well as replacement equipment. Russia is also involved in efforts to reconstitute the army's pre-war divisions, although there have been reports of corruption and Iranian attempts to subvert Russian influence in the military. Iran and Hizbullah also continue to assist in the provision and training of militias and other ground forces. Overall levels of training remain poor but combat experience has improved proficiency in select regular and irregular military formations. The armed forces lack the requisite capabilities for external deployment, although they remain able to redeploy moderate numbers of formations and capabilities within the country. Logistics support for major internal operations away from established bases remains a challenge. Before the civil war, Syria did not have a major domestic defence industry, although it possessed facilities to overhaul and maintain its existing systems. It did, however, possess some capacity in focused areas, such as ballistic missiles and chemical weapons. International efforts to verify destruction of Syria's chemical-weapons stockpiles and production facilities continue.

ACTIVE 169,000 (Army 130,000 Navy 4,000 Air 15,000 Air Defence 20,000) Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 100,000

Conscript liability 30 months (there is widespread avoidance of military service)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army ε130,000

FORCES BY ROLE
The Syrian Arab Army combines conventional formations, special forces and auxiliary militias. The main fighting units are the 4th Division, the Republican Guard, the Special Forces (including the former Tiger Forces) and the brigades assigned to the 5th Assault Corps; they receive the most attention and training. Most other formations are under-strength, at an estimated 500–1,000 personnel in brigades and regiments, but Russia has been assisting in the reconstruction and re-equipment of some divisions.
COMMAND
5 corps HQ
SPECIAL FORCES
3 SF div(-)
MANOEUVRE
Mechanised
2 (4th & Republican Guard) mech div
1 (1st) mech div (being reconstituted)
10 mech div(-)
7 mech bde (assigned to 5th Assault Corps)
2 indep inf bde(-)
Amphibious
1 mne unit
COMBAT SUPPORT
2 SSM bde

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

Attrition during the civil war has severely reduced equipment numbers for almost all types. It is unclear how much remains available for operations

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55A; T-55AM; T-55AMV; T-62; T-62M; T-72; T-72AV; T-72B; T-72B3; T-72M1; T-90; T-90A

RECCE BRDM-2

IFV BMP-1; BMP-2; BTR-82A

APC

APC (T) BTR-50

APC (W) BTR-152; BTR-60; BTR-70; BTR-80

APC IVECO LMV

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES

ARV BREM-1 reported; T-54/55

VLB MTU; MTU-20

MW UR-77

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL

SP 9P133 *Malyutka*-P (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-3C *Sagger*); 9P148 *Konkurs* (BRDM-2 with RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*)

MANPATS 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); *Milan*

ARTILLERY

SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*; **152mm** 2S3 *Akatsiya*

TOWED 122mm D-30; M-30 (M1938); **130mm** M-46; **152mm** D-20; ML-20 (M-1937); **180mm** S-23

GUN/MOR 120mm 2S9 NONA-S

MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** BM-21 *Grad*; **140mm** BM-14; **220mm** 9P140 *Uragan*; **300mm** 9A52 *Smerch*; **330mm** some (also improvised systems of various calibres)

MOR 82mm some; **120mm** M-1943; **160mm** M-160; **240mm** M-240

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 8K14 (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1D Scud C) 9K72-1 (RS-SS-1E Scud D); *Scud* lookalike; 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); *Fateh*-110/M-600

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Mohajer* 3/4; **Light** *Ababil*

AIR DEFENCE

SAM

Medium-range 9K37 *Buk* (RS-SA-11 *Gadfly*); 9K317 *Buk*-M2 (RS-SA-17 *Grizzly*)

Short-range 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22 *Greyhound*)

Point-defence 9K31 *Strela*-1 (RS-SA-9 *Gaskin*); 9K33 *Osa* (RS-SA-8 *Gecko*); 9K35 *Strela*-10 (RS-SA-13 *Gopher*); 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-7 *Grail*)‡; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 9K36 *Strela*-3 (RS-SA-14 *Gremlin*); 9K338 *Igla-S* (RS-SA-24 *Grinch*)

GUNS

SP 23mm ZSU-23-4; **57mm** ZSU-57-2

TOWED 23mm ZU-23-2; **37mm** M-1939; **57mm** S-60; **100mm** KS-19

Navy ε4,000

Some personnel are likely to have been drafted into other services

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 31:

CORVETTES • FS 1 Project 159AE (*Petya* III)† with 1 triple 533mm ASTT with SAET-60 HWT, 4 RBU 2500 *Smerch* 1 A/S mor, 2 twin 76mm gun

PBFG 22:

16 Project 205 (*Osa* I/II)† with 4 single lnchr with P-22 (RS-SS-N-2C *Styx*) AShM

6 *Tir* with 2 single lnchr with C-802 (CH-SS-N-6) AShM

PB 8 *Zhuk*†

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 7

MHC 1 Project 1265 (*Sonya*) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)‡ SAM, 2 AK630 CIWS

MSO 1 *Akvamaren*-M (FSU Project 266M (*Natya*)) with 2 quad lnchr with 9K32 *Strela*-2 (RS-SA-N-5 *Grail*)‡ SAM

MSI 5 *Korund* (Project 1258 (*Yevgenya*))

AMPHIBIOUS • LANDING SHIPS • LSM 3 *Polnochny* B (capacity 6 MBT; 180 troops)

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT • AX 1 *Al Assad*

Coastal Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

COASTAL DEFENCE

1 AShM bde with P-35 (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); P-15M *Termit*-R (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); C-802; K-300P *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM P-35 (RS-SSC-1B *Sepal*); P-15M *Termit*-R (RS-SSC-3 *Styx*); C-802; K-300P *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*)

Naval Aviation

All possibly non-operational after vacating base for Russian deployment

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

HELICOPTERS • ASW 10: 4 Ka-28 *Helix* A; 6 Mi-14 *Haze*

Air Force ε15,000(-)

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER

2 sqn with Mig-23MF/ML/MLD/UM *Flogger*

2 sqn with MiG-29A/UB/SM *Fulcrum*

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with MiG-21MF/bis *Fishbed*; MiG-21U *Mongol* A

2 sqn with MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*

GROUND ATTACK

4 sqn with Su-22M3/M4 *Fitter* J/K

1 sqn with Su-24MK *Fencer* D

1 sqn with L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with An-24 *Coke*; An-26 *Curl*; Il-76 *Candid*

1 sqn with *Falcon* 20; *Falcon* 900

1 sqn with Tu-134B-3

1 sqn with Yak-40 *Codling*

ATTACK HELICOPTER

3 sqn with Mi-24D/P *Hind* D/F

2 sqn with SA342L *Gazelle*

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
6 sqn with Mi-8 *Hip*/Mi-17 *Hip* H

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
Heavy use of both fixed- and rotary-wing assets has likely reduced readiness and availability to very low levels. It is estimated that no more than 30–40% of the inventory is operational

AIRCRAFT 184 combat capable
FTR 55: ε25 MiG-23MF/ML/MLD/UM *Flogger*; ε30 MiG-29A/SM/UB *Fulcrum*
FGA 79: ε50 MiG-21MF/bis *Fishbed* J/L; 9 MiG-21U *Mongol* A; ε20 MiG-23BN/UB *Flogger*
ATK 30: 20 Su-22M3/M4 *Fitter* J/K; ε10 Su-24MK *Fencer* D
TPT 23: **Heavy** 3 Il-76 *Candid*; **Light** 13: 1 An-24 *Coke*; 6 An-26 *Curl*; 2 PA-31 *Navajo*; 4 Yak-40 *Codling*; **PAX** 7: 2 *Falcon* 20; 1 *Falcon* 900; 4 Tu-134B-3
TRG 20+: ε20 L-39ZA/ZO *Albatros**; some MBB-223 *Flamingo*†

HELICOPTERS
ATK 20+: ε20 Mi-24D *Hind* D; some Mi-24P *Hind* F
MRH 40: ε20 Mi-17 *Hip* H; ε20 SA342L *Gazelle*
TPT • Medium ε10 Mi-8 *Hip*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR R-60 (RS-AA-8 *Aphid*); R-73 (RS-AA-11 *Archer*); **IR/SARH**; R-23/24 (RS-AA-7 *Apex*); R-27 (RS-AA-10 *Alamo*); **ARH**; R-77 (RS-AA-12A *Adder*)
ASM Kh-25 (RS-AS-10 *Karen*); Kh-29T/L (RS-AS-14 *Kedge*); HOT
ARM Kh-31P (RS-AS-17A *Krypton*)

Air Defence Command ε20,000(-)

FORCES BY ROLE
AIR DEFENCE
4 AD div with S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*); S-125-2M Pechora-2M (RS-SA-26); 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*)
3 AD regt with S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIR DEFENCE • SAM
Long-range S-200 *Angara* (RS-SA-5 *Gammon*); 24 S-300PMU2 (RS-SA-20 *Gargoyle*)
Medium-range 36+: S-75 *Dvina* (RS-SA-2 *Guideline*); ε36 S-125-2M Pechora-2M (RS-SA-26)
Short-range 2K12 *Kub* (RS-SA-6 *Gainful*); S-125M/M1 *Pechora*-M/M1 (RS-SA-3 *Goa*)
Point-defence 9K32 *Strela*-2/2M (RS-SA-7A/B *Grail*)‡

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary ε100,000

National Defence Force ε50,000

An umbrella of disparate regime militias performing a variety of roles, including territorial control

Other Militias ε50,000

Numerous military groups fighting for the Assad regime, including Afghan, Iraqi, Pakistani and sectarian organisations. Some receive significant Iranian support

FOREIGN FORCES

Hizbullah 7,000–8,000

Iran 1,500

Russia 4,000: 1 inf BG; 3 MP bn; 1 engr unit; ε10 T-72B3; ε20 BTR-82A; BPM-97; 12 2A65; 4 9A52 *Smerch*; 10 Su-24M *Fencer*; 6 Su-34; 6 Su-35S; 1 A-50U; 1 Il-20M; 12 Mi-24P/ Mi-35M *Hind*; 4 Mi-8AMTSh *Hip*; 1 AShM bty with 3K55 *Bastion* (RS-SSC-5 *Stooge*); 1 SAM bty with S-400 (RS-SA-21 *Growler*); 1 SAM bty with *Pantsir*-S1/S2; air base at Latakia; naval facility at Tartus

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Data here represents the de facto situation for selected armed opposition groups and their observed equipment

Syrian Democratic Forces ε50,000

A coalition of predominantly Kurdish rebel groups in de facto control of much of northeastern Syria. Kurdish forces from the YPG/J (People's Protection Units/Women's Protection Units) provide military leadership and main combat power, supplemented by Arab militias and tribal groups.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-55; T-72 (reported)
IFV BMP-1
APC • PPV *Guardian*
AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-SA-5 *Spandrel*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **90mm** M-79 *Osa*

ARTILLERY
MRL 122mm BM-21 *Grad*; 9K132 *Grad*-P
MOR 82mm 82-BM-37; M-1938; **120mm** M-1943; improvised mortars of varying calibre

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); 1 ZPU-2 (tch/on T-55); **23mm** ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; ZU-23-2 (tch); **57mm** S-60
TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-2; ZPU-1; **23mm** ZU-23-2

Syrian National Army & National Front for Liberation ε70,000

In late 2019 the Syrian National Army (SNA) and the National Front for Liberation (NLF) began to merge under the SNA umbrella. The SNA formed in late 2017 from Syrian Arab and Turkmen rebel factions operating under Turkish command in the Aleppo governate and northwestern Syria, including Afrin province. The NLF is a coalition of surviving Islamist and nationalist rebel factions formed in 2018 operating in northwestern Syria, particularly in and around Idlib.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT T-54; T-55; T-62
IFV BMP-1

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K111 *Fagot* (RS-AT-4 *Spigot*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-T-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13 *Saxhorn* 2); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*); BGM-71 TOW; *Milan*
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **82mm** B-10
ARTILLERY
TOWED 122mm D-30
MRL 107mm Type-63; **122mm** 9K132 *Grad*-P; BM-21 *Grad*; *Grad* (6-tube tech)
MOR 82mm 2B9 *Vasilek*; improvised mortars of varying calibre
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence MANPADS some
GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-4 (tch); ZPU-2 (tch); ZPU-1 (tch); **23mm** ZU-23-2 (tch); ZSU-23-4 *Shilka*; **57mm** AZP S-60
TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-1; ZPU-2; ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2

Hayat Tahrir al-Sham (HTS) ε10,000

HTS was formed by Jabhat Fateh al-Sham (formerly known as Jabhat al-Nusra) in January 2017 by absorbing other hardline groups. It is designated a terrorist organisation by the US government.

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); 9K113 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5 *Spandrel*); 9K115-2 *Metis*-M (RS-AT-13); 9K135 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
RCL 73mm SPG-9; **106mm** M-40
ARTILLERY
MRL 107mm Type-63
MOR 120mm some; improvised mortars of varying calibres
AIR DEFENCE
SAM
Point-defence 9K32M *Strela*-2M (RS-SA-7B *Grail*)‡
GUNS
SP 14.5mm ZPU-1; ZPU-2; **23mm** ZU-23-2; **57mm** S-60

Guardians of Religion (Huras al-Din) ε2,500

An al-Qaeda-affiliated group operating in Idlib province. It is designated a terrorist organisation by the US government.

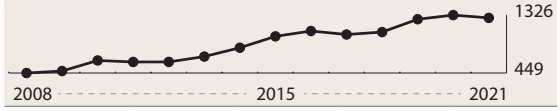
FOREIGN FORCES

Turkey ε3,000; 3 armd BG; some cdo units; 1 gendarmerie unit
United States *Operation Inherent Resolve* 900; 1 armd inf coy; 1 mne bn(-)

Tunisia TUN

Tunisian Dinar TND		2020	2021	2022
GDP	TND	110bn	120bn	
	USD	39.2bn	42.7bn	
per capita	USD	3,295	3,556	
Growth	%	-8.6	3.0	
Inflation	%	5.6	5.7	
Def bgt	TND	3.24bn	3.44bn	
	USD	1.15bn	1.22bn	
FMA (US)	USD	85m	40m	85m
USD1=TND		2.81	2.82	

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDm, constant 2015)



Population 11,811,335

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	13.0%	3.4%	3.1%	3.5%	22.3%	4.4%
Female	12.2%	3.2%	3.1%	3.7%	23.4%	4.8%

Capabilities

Ensuring territorial sovereignty and internal security are the main tasks of the armed forces, which have limited capacities but are undergoing a modernisation process. The civil war in Libya and Islamist terrorist groups operating from there continue to pose a security concern. In the light of terrorist attacks, the armed forces are engaged in counter-terrorism operations and have been tasked with securing sensitive industrial sites. Designated a major non-NATO ally by the US in 2015, Tunisia benefits from defence and security cooperation with US AFRICOM and also with France. A ten-year military-cooperation agreement signed with the US in 2020 will provide more training and after-sales support. In 2019, Tunisia sent a *Hercules* transport aircraft to support the UN's MINUSMA peacekeeping mission in Mali and reportedly plans to deploy an infantry battalion and military police to the mission. The deployment of a helicopter unit to the Central African Republic was approved in early 2021. The country has received training from Algeria and is a member of the Saudi-led Islamic Military Counter Terrorism Coalition. The armed forces are involved in multinational exercises, notably those led by the US. The country is also strengthening its intelligence capabilities. Overall military capability is limited by the ageing equipment inventory, although Tunisia has been the recipient of surplus US systems, including armed utility helicopters. The country has limited defence-industrial capabilities but has recently manufactured a small number of patrol boats for the navy capabilities.

ACTIVE 35,800 (Army 27,000 Navy 4,800 Air 4,000)
Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000
Conscript liability 12 months selective

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Army 5,000; 22,000 conscript (total 27,000)

FORCES BY ROLE
SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bde
1 (Sahara) SF bde

MANOEUVRE
Reconnaissance
1 recce regt
Mechanised
3 mech bde (1 armd regt, 2 mech inf regt, 1 arty regt, 1 AD regt, 1 engr regt, 1 sigs regt, 1 log gp)
COMBAT SUPPORT
1 engr regt

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 84: 30 M60A1; 54 M60A3
LT TK 48 SK-105 *Kuerassier*
RECCE 60: 40 AML-90; 20 FV601 *Saladin*
APC 425+
APC (T) 140 M113A1/A2
APC (W) 110 Fiat 6614
PPV 180+: 4 *Bastion* APC: 71 *Ejder Yalcin*; 100+ *Kirpi*; 5 *+Vuran*
ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
ARV 11: 5 *Greif*; 6 M88A1
ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE • MSL
SP 35 M901 ITV TOW
MANPATS *Milan*; TOW
ARTILLERY 276
TOWED 115: **105mm** 48 M101A1/A2; **155mm** 67: 12 M114A1; 55 M198
MOR 161: **81mm** 95; **SP 107mm** 48 M106; **120mm** 18 Brandt
AIR DEFENCE
SAM • Point-defence 26 M48 *Chaparral*; RBS-70
GUNS 112
SP 40mm 12 M42
TOWED • 20mm 100 M-55

Navy ε4,800

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 37
PSO 4 *Jugurtha* (Damen Stan MSOPV 1400) (of which 2 with 1 hel landing platform)
PCFG 3 *La Galite* (FRA *Combattante* III) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 76mm gun
PCC 3 *Bizerte* (FRA PR 48)
PCFT 6 *Albatros* (GER Type-143B) with 2 single 533mm TT, 2 76mm guns
PBF 2 20m Fast Patrol Boat
PB 19: 5 *Istiklal*; 3 *Utique* (ex-PRC Type-062 (*Haizhui* II) mod); 5 *Joumhouria*; 6 V Series
LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 7:
ABU 3: 2 *Tabarka* (ex-US *White Sumac*); 1 *Sisi Bou Said*
AGE 1 *Hannibal*
AGS 1 *Khaireddine* (ex-US *Wilkes*)
AWT 1 *Ain Zaghouan* (ex-ITA *Simeto*)
AX 1 *Salambo* (ex-US *Conrad*, survey)

Air Force 4,000

FORCES BY ROLE
FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with F-5E/F-5F *Tiger* II
TRANSPORT
1 sqn with C-130B/H/J-30 *Hercules*; G.222; L-410 *Turbolet*
1 liaison unit with S-208A
TRAINING
2 sqn with L-59 *Albatros**; MB-326B; SF-260
1 sqn with MB-326K; MB-326L
TRANSPORT HELICOPTER
2 sqn with AS350B *Ecureuil*; AS365 *Dauphin* 2; AB-205 (Bell 205); SA313; SA316 *Alouette* III; UH-1H *Iroquois*; UH-1N *Iroquois*
1 sqn with HH-3E

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
AIRCRAFT 23 combat capable
FTR 11: 9 F-5E *Tiger* II; 2 F-5F *Tiger* II
ATK 3 MB-326K
ISR 12 *Maule* MX-7-180B
TPT 18: **Medium** 13: 5 C-130B *Hercules*; 1 C-130H *Hercules*; 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*; 5 G.222; **Light** 5: 3 L-410 *Turbolet*; 2 S-208A
TRG 30: 9 L-59 *Albatros**; 4 MB-326B; 3 MB-326L; 14 SF-260
HELICOPTERS
MRH 34: 1 AS365 *Dauphin* 2; 6 SA313; 3 SA316 *Alouette* III; 24 OH-58D *Kiowa Warrior*
SAR 11 HH-3E
TPT 39: **Medium** 8 UH-60M *Black Hawk*; **Light** 31: 6 AS350B *Ecureuil*; 15 Bell 205 (AB-205); 8 Bell 205 (UH-1H *Iroquois*); 2 Bell 212 (UH-1N *Iroquois*)
AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
AAM • IR AIM-9P *Sidewinder*
ASM AGM-114R *Hellfire*

Gendarmerie & Paramilitary 12,000

National Guard 12,000

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE
ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
ASLT 2 EE-11 *Urutu* FSV
APC 29+
APC (W) 16 EE-11 *Urutu* (anti-riot); VAB Mk3
PPV 13 Streit *Typhoon*
AUV IVECO LMV
PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 24
PCC 6 *Rais el Blais* (ex-GDR *Kondor* I)
PBF 7: 4 *Gabes*; 3 *Patrouiller*
PB 11: 5 *Breitla* (ex-GDR *Bremse*); 4 Rodman 38; 2 *Socomena*
HELICOPTERS
MRH 8 SA318 *Alouette* II/SA319 *Alouette* III
TPT • Light 3 Bell 429

DEPLOYMENT

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC: UN • MINUSCA 134; 1 hel sqn

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO: UN • MONUSCO 13

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 87; 1 tpt flt with C-130J-30

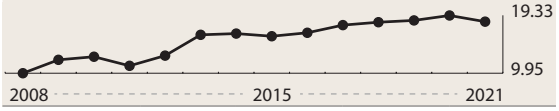
SOUTH SUDAN: UN • UNMISS 3

United Arab Emirates UAE

Emirati Dirham AED		2020	2021	2022
GDP	AED	1.32tr	1.51tr	
	USD	359bn	410bn	
per capita	USD	38,661	43,538	
Growth	%	-6.1	2.2	
Inflation	%	-2.1	2.0	
Def bdgt [a]	AED	ε72.8bn	ε70.4bn	
	USD	ε19.8bn	ε19.2bn	
USD1=AED		3.67	3.67	

[a] Defence budget estimate derived from central MoD expenditure and a proportion of the Federal Services section of the Abu Dhabi budget

Real-terms defence budget trend (USDbn, constant 2015)



Population 9,856,612

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	8.3%	2.6%	2.7%	4.9%	49.5%	1.2%
Female	7.8%	2.2%	2.2%	3.1%	14.9%	0.4%

Capabilities

The UAE's armed forces are arguably the best trained and most capable of all GCC states. Iran remains a key defence concern, for reasons including the continuing dispute with Tehran over ownership of islands in the Strait of Hormuz, as well as attacks both on tankers off the UAE coast and on oil infrastructure. However, the UAE has shown a growing willingness to take part in operations and project power and influence further abroad, including by sending an F-16 detachment to Afghanistan and involvement in the conflict in Libya. The UAE also joined the Saudi-led intervention in Yemen, although it has subsequently drawn down its forces, and political disagreements with Riyadh relating to the conflict continue to complicate relations between the two GCC members. Experience gained in these operations has offered combat lessons, not least in limited amphibious operations, and has demonstrated the country's developing approach to both the use of force and the acceptance of military risk. The UAE hosts a French base and is diversifying its security relationships, including with China, India and Japan, although the US remains the country's key extra-regional defence partner. A new defence agreement with Washington came into force in May 2019 and the US Air Force continues to maintain a substantial force at the Al Dhafra airbase. The armed forces have an advanced inventory of modern equipment across the domains, including air and missile defences, and are taking steps to upgrade their airborne ISR capabilities. The UAE continues to develop its domestic defence-industrial base, having consolidated its leading defence firms into the state-owned EDGE Group in 2019, but the country remains reliant on external providers for many major weapons systems.

ACTIVE 63,000 (Army 44,000 Navy 2,500 Air 4,500 Presidential Guard 12,000)

Conscript liability 16–24 months, males 18–30 years dependent on education level. Voluntary service enrolment for women

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Space

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

SATELLITES 4
- **COMMUNICATIONS** 3 *Yahsat*
- **ISR** 1 *FalconEye*

Army 44,000

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE
- **Armoured**
- 2 armd bde
- **Mechanised**
- 2 mech bde
- **Light**
- 1 inf bde

COMBAT SUPPORT
- 1 arty bde (3 SP arty regt)
- 1 engr gp

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
- **MBT** 303: 45 AMX-30; 258 *Leclerc*
- **LT TK** 76 FV101 *Scorpion*
- **RECCE** 73: 49 AML-90; 24 VBL
- **IFV** 524: 390 BMP-3; 134 *Rabdan*
- **APC** 1,656
  - **APC (T)** 136 AAPC (incl 53 engr plus other variants)
  - **APC (W)** 185: 45 AMV 8×8 (one with BMP-3 turret); 120 EE-11 *Urutu*; 20 VAB
  - **PPV** 1,335: ε460 *Caiman*; ε680 *Maxxpro* LWB; 150 Nimr *Hafeet* 630A (CP); 45 Nimr *Hafeet (Amb)*
- **AUV** 650 M-ATV; Nimr *Ajban*; Nimr *Jais*

ENGINEERING & MAINTENANCE VEHICLES
- **AEV** 53+: 53 ACV-AESV; *Wisent*-2
- **ARV** 158: 8 ACV-AESV Recovery; 4 AMX-30D; 85 BREM-L; 46 *Leclerc* ARV; 15 *Maxxpro* ARV

NBC VEHICLES 32: 8 Fuchs 2 BIO-RS; 16 *Fuchs* 2 NBC-RS; 8 Fuchs 2 NBC-CPS (CP)

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
- **MSL**
  - **SP** 135: 20 HOT; 115 Nimr *Ajban* 440A with *Kornet*-E (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)
  - **MANPATS** FGM-148 *Javelin*; *Milan*; TOW
- **RCL 84mm** *Carl Gustaf*

ARTILLERY 619+
- **SP 155mm** 181: 78 G-6; 85 M109A3; 18 Mk F3
- **TOWED** 99: **105mm** 73 L118 Light Gun; **130mm** 20 Type-59-I; **155mm** 6 AH-4
- **MRL** 94+: **122mm** 50+: 48 *Firos*-25 (est 24 op); 2 *Jobaria*; Type-90 (reported); **227mm** 32 M142 HIMARS; **239mm** ε6 K239 *Chunmoo*; **300mm** 6 9A52 *Smerch*
- **MOR** 251: **81mm** 134: 20 Brandt; 114 L16; **120mm** 21 Brandt; **SP 120mm** 96 RG-31 MMP *Agrab* Mk2

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS
- **SRBM • Conventional** 6 *Hwasong*-5 (up to 20 msl); MGM-168 ATACMS (launched from M142 HIMARS)

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES
- **ISR • Medium** *Seeker* II

AIR DEFENCE
- **SAM • Point-defence** *Mistral*

Navy 2,500

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 43

CORVETTES 7

FSGHM 6 *Baynunah* with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 8-cell Mk 56 VLS with RIM-162 ESSM SAM, 1 21-cell Mk 49 GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 76mm gun

FSGM 1 *Abu Dhabi* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 76mm gun

PCFGM 2 *Mubarraz* (GER Lurssen 45m) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* AShM, 1 sextuple *Sadral* lnchr with *Mistral* SAM, 1 76mm gun

PCGM 4:

2 *Muray Jib* (GER Lurssen 62m) with 2 quad lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 2 AShM, 1 octuple lnchr with *Crotale* SAM, 1 *Goalkeeper* CIWS, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

2 *Ganthoot* with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 2 3-cell VLS with VL-MICA SAM, 1 76mm gun, 1 hel landing platform

PCFG 6 *Ban Yas* (GER Lurssen TNC-45) with 2 twin lnchr with MM40 *Exocet* Block 3 AShM, 1 76mm gun

PBFG 12 *Butinah* (*Ghannatha* mod) with 4 single lncher with *Marte* Mk2/N AShM

PBF 12: 6 *Ghannatha* with 1 120mm NEMO mor (capacity 42 troops); 6 *Ghannatha* (capacity 42 troops)

MINE WARFARE • MINE COUNTERMEASURES 2

MHO 2 *Al Murjan* (ex-GER *Frankenthal* Type-332)

AMPHIBIOUS

LANDING SHIPS • LST 2 *Alquwaisat* with 1 hel landing platform

LANDING CRAFT 18

LCM 5: 3 *Al Feyi* (capacity 56 troops); 2 (capacity 40 troops and additional vehicles)

LCP 4 Fast Supply Vessel (multipurpose)

LCT 9: 7 ADSB 64m; 1 *Al-Saadiyat* with 1 hel landing platform; 1 *Al Shareeah* (LSV 75m) with 1 hel landing platform

LOGISTICS AND SUPPORT 3:

AFS 2 *Rmah* with 4 single 533mm TT

AX 1 *Al Semeih* with 1 hel landing platform

Air Force 4,500

FORCES BY ROLE

FIGHTER/GROUND ATTACK

3 sqn with F-16E/F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon*

3 sqn with *Mirage* 2000-9DAD/EAD/RAD

AIRBORNE EARLY WARNING AND CONTROL

1 flt with *GlobalEye*

SEARCH & RESCUE

2 flt with AW109K2; AW139

TANKER

1 flt with A330 MRTT

TRANSPORT

1 sqn with C-17A *Globemaster*

1 sqn with C-130H/H-30 *Hercules*; L-100-30

1 sqn with CN235M-100

TRAINING

1 sqn with Grob 115TA

1 sqn with *Hawk* Mk102*

1 sqn with PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*

1 sqn with PC-21

TRANSPORT HELICOPTER

1 sqn with Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 156 combat capable

FGA 137: 54 F-16E Block 60 *Fighting Falcon* (*Desert Eagle*); 24 F-16F Block 60 *Fighting Falcon* (13 to remain in US for trg); 15 *Mirage* 2000-9DAD; 44 *Mirage* 2000-9EAD

MP 2 DHC-8 *Dash* 8 MPA

ISR 7 *Mirage* 2000 RAD*

SIGINT 1 *Global* 6000

AEW&C 3 *GlobalEye*

TPT/TKR 3 A330 MRTT

TPT 26: **Heavy** 8 C-17A *Globemaster* III; **Medium** 6: 3 C-130H *Hercules*; 1 C-130H-30 *Hercules*; 2 L-100-30; **Light** 16: 5 C295W; 5 CN235; 2 P.180 *Avanti* (MEDEVAC)

TRG 79: 12 Grob 115TA; 12 *Hawk* Mk102*; 30 PC-7 *Turbo Trainer*; 25 PC-21

HELICOPTERS

MRH 21: 12 AW139; 9 Bell 412 *Twin Huey*

TPT • Light 4: 3 AW109K2; 1 Bell 407

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

CISR • Heavy *Wing Loong* I; *Wing Loong* II

ISR • Heavy RQ-1E *Predator* XP

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES

AAM • IR AIM-9L *Sidewinder*; R-550 *Magic*; **IIR** AIM-9X *Sidewinder* II; **IIR/ARH** *Mica*; **ARH** AIM-120B/C AMRAAM

ASM AGM-65G *Maverick*; LJ-7; *Hakeem* 1/2/3 (A/B)

ARM AGM-88C HARM

ALCM *Black Shaheen* (*Storm Shadow*/SCALP EG variant)

BOMBS

INS/SAT guided *Al Tariq*

Laser-guided GBU-12/58 *Paveway* II

Air Defence

FORCES BY ROLE

AIR DEFENCE

2 AD bde (3 bn with MIM-23B I-*Hawk*; M902 *Patriot* PAC-3)

3 (short range) AD bn with *Crotale*; *Mistral*; *Rapier*; RBS-70; *Javelin*; 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

2 SAM bty with THAAD

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIR DEFENCE

SAM 42+

Long-range M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Medium-range MIM-23B I-*Hawk*

Short-range 42+: *Crotale*; 42 96K6 *Pantsir*-S1 (RS-SA-22)

Point-defence 9K38 *Igla* (RS-SA-18 *Grouse*); RBS-70; *Rapier*; *Mistral*

GUNS • Towed 35mm GDF-005

MISSILE DEFENCE 12 THAAD

Presidential Guard Command 12,000

FORCES BY ROLE

SPECIAL FORCES
1 SF bn
1 spec ops bn

MANOEUVRE
Reconaissance
1 recce sqn
Mechanised
1 mech bde (1 tk bn, 4 mech inf bn, 1 AT coy, 1 cbt engr coy, 1 CSS bn)
Amphibious
1 mne bn

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES
MBT 50 *Leclerc*
IFV 290: 200 BMP-3; 90 BTR-3U *Guardian*

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE
MSL • SP HMMWV with 9M133 *Kornet* (RS-AT-14 *Spriggan*)

Joint Aviation Command

FORCES BY ROLE

GROUND ATTACK
1 sqn with *Archangel*; AT802 *Air Tractor*

ANTI-SURFACE/ANTI-SUBMARINE WARFARE
1 sqn with AS332F *Super Puma*; AS565 *Panther*

TRANSPORT
1 (Spec Ops) gp with AS365F *Dauphin* 2; H125M *Fennec*; AW139; Bell 407MRH; Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan*; CH-47C/F *Chinook*; DHC-6-300/400 *Twin Otter*; UH-60L/M *Black Hawk*

ATTACK HELICOPTER
1 gp with AH-64D *Apache*

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

AIRCRAFT 37 combat capable
ATK 23 *Archangel*
ISR ε6 AT802 *Air Tractor**
TPT • Light 14: 2 Beech 350 *King Air*; 7 Cessna 208B *Grand Caravan**; 1 DHC-6-300 *Twin Otter*; 4 DHC-6-400 *Twin Otter*

HELICOPTERS
ATK 28 AH-64D *Apache*
ASW 7 AS332F *Super Puma* (5 in ASuW role)
MRH 53+: 4 AS365F *Dauphin* 2 (VIP); 9 H125M *Fennec*; 7 AS565 *Panther*; 3 AW139 (VIP); 20 Bell 407MRH; 4 SA316 *Alouette* III; 6+ UH-60M *Black Hawk* (ABH)
TPT 66: **Heavy** 22 CH-47F *Chinook*; **Medium** 44: 11 UH-60L *Black Hawk;* up to 33 UH-60M *Black Hawk*

AIR-LAUNCHED MISSILES
ASM AGM-114 *Hellfire*; *Cirit*; *Hydra*-70; HOT
AShM AS-15TT; AM39 *Exocet*

Paramilitary

Critical Infrastructure and Coastal Protection Agency (CICPA)

Ministry of Interior

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

PATROL AND COASTAL COMBATANTS 115
PSO 1 *Al Wtaid*
PCM 2 *Arialah* (Damen Sea Axe 6711) with 1 11-cell Mk 15 SeaRAM GMLS with RIM-116C RAM Block 2 SAM, 1 57mm gun, 1 hel landing platform
PCC 1 *Shujaa* (Damen Stan Patrol 5009)
PBF 58: 6 *Baglietto* GC23; 3 *Baglietto* 59; 15 DV-15; 34 MRTP 16
PB 53: 2 *Protector;* 16 (US Camcraft 65); 5 (US Camcraft 77); 6 Watercraft 45; 12 *Halmatic Work*; 12 *Al Saber*

DEPLOYMENT

EGYPT: ε300 12 F-16E/F *Fighting Falcon* (reported); *Wing Loong* I UAV; *Wing Loong* II UAV

LIBYA: UH-60M; *Pantsir*-S1

FOREIGN FORCES

Australia 400; 1 tpt det with 2 C-130J-30 *Hercules*

France 650: 1 armd BG (1 tk coy, 1 armd inf coy; 1 aty bty); *Leclerc*; VBCI; CAESAR; 7 *Rafale* F3; • EMASOH; 1 *Atlantique*-2

Korea, Republic of 170 (trg activities at UAE Spec Ops School)

United Kingdom 200; 1 tkr/tpt flt with C-17A *Globemaster*; C-130J *Hercules*; A330 MRTT *Voyager*

United States 5,000; 1 ISR sqn with 4 U-2S; 1 AEW&C sqn with 4 E-3B/G *Sentry*; 1 tkr sqn with 12 KC-10A; 1 ISR UAV sqn with RQ-4 *Global Hawk*; 2 SAM bty with M902/M903 *Patriot* PAC-3/PAC-3 MSE

Yemen, Republic of YEM

Yemeni Rial YER		2020	2021	2022
GDP	YER	14.0tr	19.6tr	
	USD	18.8bn	19.5bn	
per capita	USD	580	585	
Growth	%	-8.5	-2.0	
Inflation	%	23.1	40.7	
Def bdgt	YER	n.k	n.k	
	USD	n.k	n.k	
USD1=YER		742.99	1004.86	

Population	30,399,243

Age	0–14	15–19	20–24	25–29	30–64	65 plus
Male	18.6%	5.8%	5.1%	4.4%	15.1%	1.4%
Female	18.0%	5.6%	5.0%	4.3%	14.8%	1.7%

Capabilities

Yemen continues to be afflicted by a conflict that is, according to the UN, the world's worst humanitarian crisis. There appears to be little prospect that any of the competing forces will be able to gain a decisive upper hand. UN peace efforts have faltered as the government has continued to struggle with Houthi rebels in the north and the secessionist Southern Transitional Council. The government of President Abdu Rabbu Mansour Hadi appears to exercise limited control over the forces nominally loyal to it, while the proxy forces supposedly allied to the government and supported by the members of the Saudi-led coalition answer to those member

states rather than Yemeni military authorities. The rebel Houthi forces, who are assumed to receive material support from Iran, are largely tribal-based militias, along with some elements of the Yemeni armed forces who were loyal to the former Saleh regime. Al-Qaeda affiliates also appear to be active in the country. Government forces tend to be under-equipped and poorly paid compared to the proxy groups supported by the Saudi-led coalition. The Houthi rebel forces benefited from the training and capabilities of Yemeni armed forces previously loyal to former president Saleh. The Saudi-led coalition continues to provide air support for the Hadi government, although the UAE has largely drawn down its forces. The conflict appears to have been sustained by a combination of large existing stockpiles of weapons and ammunition and external supplies, despite UN embargoes. There is no domestic defence industry, barring some limited maintenance and workshop facilities.

ACTIVE 40,000 (Goverment forces 40,000)

ORGANISATIONS BY SERVICE

Government forces ε40,000 (incl militia)

Despite a Saudi-brokered deal that has included the Southern Transitional Council (STC) in a newly formed unity government, President Hadi still only appears to exercise limited control over the forces nominally allied together against the Houthis. Irregular forces, such as Tareq Saleh's National Resistance and those of the STC, are reportedly better paid and equipped than government forces.

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

up to 20 bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT Some M60A1; T-34†; T-54/55; T-62; T-72

RECCE some BRDM-2

IFV BMP-2; BTR-80A; *Ratel*-20

APC

APC (W) BTR-60

PPV Streit *Cougar*; Streit *Spartan*

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS 9K11 *Malyutka* (RS-AT-3 *Sagger*); M47 *Dragon*; TOW

GUNS • SP 100mm SU-100†

ARTILLERY • SP 122mm 2S1 *Gvozdika*

AIRCRAFT • ISR 6 AT-802 *Air Tractor**

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 14.5mm ZPU-4; **23mm** ZU-23-2

DEPLOYMENT

MALI: UN • MINUSMA 2

FOREIGN FORCES

All *Operation Restoring Hope* unless stated

Saudi Arabia 2,500: 2 armd BG; M60A3; M2A2 *Bradley*; M113A4; M-ATV; AH-64 *Apache*; M902 *Patriot* PAC-3

Sudan 650; 1 mech BG; T-72AV; BTR-70M *Kobra* 2

TERRITORY WHERE THE GOVERNMENT DOES NOT EXERCISE EFFECTIVE CONTROL

Insurgent forces 20,000 (incl Houthi and tribes)

The Houthi-run de facto administration has controlled northern Yemen since 2015 and is supported by a combination of Houthi tribal militias and elements of the Yemeni armed forces loyal to former president Ali Abdullah Saleh. Following a break between the Houthis and Saleh in late 2017 that resulted in the latter's death, Saleh's former forces have become further split between those that remained affiliated with the Houthis and those who have joined his son and nephew to fight against them. Houthi forces appear to continue to receive material support from Iran, with several clandestine weapons shipments of Iranian origin intercepted in recent years.

FORCES BY ROLE

MANOEUVRE

Mechanised

up to 20 bde(-)

EQUIPMENT BY TYPE

ARMOURED FIGHTING VEHICLES

MBT T-55; T-72

IFV BMP-2; BTR-80A

APC • APC (W) Some BTR-40; BTR-60

AUV M-ATV

ANTI-TANK/ANTI-INFRASTRUCTURE

MSL • MANPATS M47 *Dragon*; 9K111-1 *Konkurs* (RS-AT-5B *Spandrel/Towsan*-1); 9K115 *Metis* (RS-AT-7 *Saxhorn*); *Dehlavieh* (*Kornet*)

RCL 82mm B-10

SURFACE-TO-SURFACE MISSILE LAUNCHERS

SRBM • Conventional 9K79 *Tochka* (RS-SS-21 *Scarab*); 9K72 *Elbrus* (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); *Hwasong*-5 (RS-SS-1C *Scud*-B); *Hwasong*-6 (RS-SS-1D *Scud*-C); *Borkan*-1 (extended-range *Scud* derivative); *Borkan*-2H (*Qiam*-1); *Qaher*-1 (converted S-75 SAM)

GLCM • Conventional *Quds*-1; *Quds*-2 (reported)

COASTAL DEFENCE • AShM C-801; C-802

UNINHABITED AERIAL VEHICLES

ISR • Medium *Qasef*-1; *Qasef*-2K; *Sammad*-1; *Sammad*-2; *Sammad*-3 (many of these systems have been fitted with a warhead payload to function as a form of improvised missile)

AIR DEFENCE • GUNS • TOWED 20mm M167 *Vulcan*; **23mm** ZU-23-2